

RECREATION

Formerly THE PLAYGROUND

—December 1935

Twenty-first National Recreation Congress

Recreation and the Congress

By Edward C. Linden

The Spirit of Joy in Recreation

By Glenn Clark

Recreation in Our Present Democracy

By Mrs. Eugene Meyer

Planning the National Forests for Greater Recreational Use

By Richard H. Rutledge

Volume XXIX, No. 9

Price 25 Cents

Vol. 29

DECEMBER, 1935

No. 9

RECREATION

Published by and in the interests of the National Recreation Association
formerly named Playground and Recreation Association of America

Published monthly

at

315 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Subscription \$2.00 per year

RECREATION is on file in public libraries and is indexed in the
Readers' Guide

Table of Contents

	PAGE
Recreation and the Good Life, by Eduard C. Lindeman	431
Recreation in Our Present Democracy, by Mrs. Eugene Meyer	437
The National Recreation Movement and the Federal Government, by Howard Braucher	440
Making Leisure Time Count, by Hon. Henry Horner	441
Recreation and Wholesome Living, by Mrs. Thomas A. Edison	443
Welcome to the Recreation Congress, by Hon. Edward J. Kelly	444
Planning the National Forests for Greater Recreational Uses, by Richard H. Rutledge	445
The Spirit of Joy in Athletics, by Glenn Clark	449
What the Schools Can Do to Prepare Children for the New Frontiers in Recreation, by Dr. J. W. Studebaker	452
Now That Winter's Come! by Harold L. Davenport	456
The Dust Problem on the Playground, by Louis C. Schroeder	459
Some Joys and Problems of Christmas Carolers, by Mary Price Roberts . .	461
For a Merry Christmas	463
World at Play	464
Magazines and Pamphlets	471
New Publications in the Leisure Time Field	475

Entered as second-class matter June 12, 1929, at the Post Office at New York, New York,
under Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in
Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized May 1, 1924.

Copyright, 1935, by the National Recreation Association

A Message To the Recreation Congress

YOU KNOW how heartily I believe in the adequate provision of opportunities for recreation, and how through the years

I have cared for the work of the National Recreation Association. I rejoice in the growing public interest in this subject as evidenced by the fine facilities now being provided by the government—federal, state, and local—for the enjoyment of the people.

Of even greater importance in my opinion is the definite recognition that the field of recreation is a fruitful one for those desiring to render notable public service. I earnestly hope that in each of our local communities men and women interested in the public welfare will give increasing thought and time to this great democratic method of providing recreation for all the people untrammeled by any motive except that of living fully and richly.

Please express to the recreation leaders gathered together at Chicago and to all those serving in the recreation movement the appreciation of the federal government for their cooperation and loyal service in carrying forward recreation projects of the various emergency agencies.

I believe the exchange of information and ideas among the leaders at the National Recreation Congress will result in carrying forward the recreation movement with the same high enthusiasm which has always characterized your group.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

DECEMBER, 1935

December Has Come



*University Elementary School, University of California at Los Angeles.
Used by courtesy of the Progressive Education Association.*

Recreation and the Good Life

By EDUARD C. LINDEMAN

WHEN I thought today of all appropriate reasons

for holding this conference in Chicago, many of which you have been told about by guests, the one which kept revolving in my mind always as the greatest, and also as representing the greatest loss, was the thought that Jane Addams was no longer here. That great prophetic voice called this country to account a quarter of a century ago and told us precisely what was going to happen, and warned us that if we were not foresighted enough to see the dangers and evils of an uncontrolled industrial system this generation of youth would pay the price. Alas, the numbers who heeded Jane Addams were too small, and we are confronted with a lost generation! The very generation which Jane Addams wrote about a quarter of a century ago are now the youth, many of whom, having gone through our complete educational system, have never done a day's work; have had no experience in labor; have no outlook for the future, and to them the word "recreation" itself must now sound with a tone of bitterness. When I think of Jane Addams my thoughts become extremely serious.

There are two tasks I would like to perform tonight, and if there isn't time, it doesn't matter. I will go as far as I can with each of them and drop them when I think you have become weary. The first has to do with the necessity for taking seriously the theme of this conference—"What Are the New Frontiers for Recreation?" I should then like to say something about the problem which causes my almost grim attitude toward our present national existence, and, finally, if there is still time, I should like to say a few words about the Federal Government and the plans which are now under way, for the first time in our history, for viewing our recreational or

our leisure-time problem as a nation, as a whole.

The first task I shall perform quickly and in outline form. It seems to me we will not get the proper perspective upon what our next obligations and responsibilities are to be unless we have in mind something about the general goal which is now agitating the peoples of the world and particularly America.

What Is the Good Life?

There is one word which we have been using over and over during the past three or four years. I think it was originally suggested by a paper which Mr. Walter Lippmann read at one of the universities in the far West. It is an old, treasured word among philosophers, namely, the "good life."

A new note is being struck in America at present, and it has something to do with this ancient concept of a good life. Everywhere people are asking themselves, "What is the good life? Is it really attainable? Do we live in a universe closed at both ends? Are we caught? In what sense are we free? In what sense is it possible for men living on this planet so to relate themselves to their environment, and then themselves to each other, as to bring about a decent and wholesome experience?"

Life is not good for millions of our citizens now. Indeed, it never has been good except for a very few. For life is not good unless our energies flow freely and easily, unless the tasks upon which we are engaged leave us with a minimum of fatigue. Not many people had a chance to work in such fashion in the past. Life is not good when it is difficult or impossible for us to see the relationship between what we do from day to day and some long-term

Mr. Lindeman has long been known as a teacher and lecturer, having been associated since 1924 with the New York School of Social Work. He is author of a number of books, among them "The Meaning of Adult Education." Through his writing and addresses he has given impetus to the movement for progressive education and for the self-expression of the masses of the people. During the war he served in War Camp Community Service sponsored by the National Recreation Association. At the present time he is Director, Community Organization for Leisure, Works Progress Administration of the federal government.

purpose or plan, and it has been a characteristic of life in America, particularly of the working classes, that they never could see beyond a few days or a few weeks, or, at the most, a few months, in their careers and the careers of their families.

Life is not good when many of our actions, when a majority of our actions, are impelled by fear, worry, or hatred; and life is not good because we are frightened. Many of the things we do these days are not done with clear foresight of hope and promise, but are the opportunistic adaptations to fear. Very somberly one's thoughts wander away from the local habitat into our world at large and realize how much of modern existence is dominated by a rising tide of racial hatred; and more somberly still do we who sit so comfortably in this hall tonight stop to realize that many young men, the first generation who became the objects of a national recreation program in the first of our fascist states, are marching tonight across the soil of a foreign people to attack them in warfare. Then we know life isn't good.

Life isn't good when our social relationships leave us unrefreshed; when we go to committee meetings and conferences, and come away tried; when in association with each other in planning out our common destiny we discover that the greater our proximity the less we like each other. Then life isn't good.

Now it is possible for us to talk across the oceans and have our own voices heard instantaneously in foreign lands, so near are we brought together by science and technology, and every step nearer seems to push us spiritually another step farther apart. Why?

And, finally, life is not good unless our experience is realistic, and for us it isn't. We live in a gigantic fantasy. The serious-minded person must arise every morning these days and say, "Is anything I am going to do today going to be real? Is it going to have real meaning, or am I going to go through motions of whose meaning I have no insight, no experience, a sort of automatic, mechanical motions?" Gradually we have been building this fantasy, this scene of unreality, until in some respects it seems to me to have become almost the significant aspect of our present cultural crisis, and the most imposing tasks seems to be for us to discover a sense of reality.

How does one discover reality? By relating oneself to something outside the self, by seeing

yourself as functionally necessary, not to yourself merely, but to your time.

Victories Won

But I didn't mean to go into this analysis of what is meant by the good life, or what philosophers mean by it, except as a kind of prelude to what I had intended to do, namely, to map out briefly what seemed to me to be the successive victories which culturally-minded people in America have won, and what there then remains as our next chance.

I am thinking now particularly of youth, of this group of men and women who a quarter of a century ago began making themselves heard, began saying that there is something more in life than labor and goods, the end of the goods of life is not in themselves. If we are to become a wealthy nation, capable of vast economic production, then there must be some meaning in that production beyond commodities; there must be some way by which we can use our wealth to create a finer society and a finer type of person.

Coming down a little more closely to your specialized field, it seems to me that you, as part of this advance of American culture, have won the following victories. First of all you had to overcome a deep-seated New England prejudice against fun. There was a theory that somehow or other life was good when that which was most spontaneous in human beings was repressed, and if one now reads the chronicles of those early days in New England, reads the life of Charles Francis Adams or Henry Adams, but Charles Francis in particular, and reads the chapter which describes a Sunday in a New England home, one gets a realization of how deep-seated the theory was that somberness and gloominess made a fitting life, and that anything that resembled spontaneity, freedom of action on the part of the individual, was a sign of lack of self-possession and self-restraint. That battle was won.

Then we had to fight that weird theory in education — the theory which seemed to hold that only that was learning which was acquired during the most painful circumstances, and when anybody looked as if he were suffering and at the same time was acquiring information, that might be called education! That battle has been mostly won. It is a matter of fact that the two terms are now used almost synonymously. At least I use them so. To me recreation is the creative aspect of education; it is merely another way of ex-

pressing growth. But there was a time that many of you in the audience remember when our chief battle was not with parents, not with the church, not with the somber-minded people, but with people who had our children in their charge—schoolmasters.

Then we also had to modify the curious notion that play was something which took place in a vacuum and that it bore no relationship organically to the rest of life. We had to keep emphasizing that play is not something you do in order to make up for life; it is not a compensation for life; it is not an antidote for something you don't like in necessary existence. Play is life; play is one of the ways in which you express what is most free in you, what is most human. Most of you have been instrumental in bringing about the newer conception.

Then we had to fight the public battle to win support for playgrounds, for community centers, for the use of public schools, and that was a battle to influence politicians. It is mostly won. Recreation is popular now. It is one of the most popular of all public services in municipal life.

Then we had a battle with ourselves. All of those who were active in the early days of the recreation movement became specialists in activities, and they interpreted recreation almost entirely in terms of something to do. Slowly we have been attempting to convince people that that is the most superficial part of recreation, and if it continues to be the main part then recreation as a whole will remain a superficial part of our culture.

Recreation is not a set of exercises or activities; it is primarily an attitude towards life, a sort of gallant attitude towards life. You can tell the people who are constantly being re-created and refreshed and made anew because they are the people who are always reaching out for new experience; they are the adventurous people, the gallant people, and what tells in them is not something which is the consequence of exercise or movement. It is the consequence of some growth which has taken place in their total personalities.

Finally, it must be said that while this represents a kind of synoptic view of the victories we have gained, they are not all won. In each case there is still something to be done. But, on the whole, it is safe, I believe, to say that there is now

"Music, folk festival and dance, pagentry, games and recreational pursuits, sculpture, painting, building, arts and crafts—all these are creative expressions closely integrated and related to periods of national culture and growth. As in the days of Aristotle, the arts may again offer us the means of living the good life in our new social order."

—Margaret C. Brown.

in this country a recreation movement which has become integrated in our cultural pattern and is here to stay. The growth in the last five years has been greater than in all the previous history of the movement taken together. And now we are in danger.

At the moment of greatest

popularity—this is true of movements as well as of persons—comes the moment of greatest hazard. If I have time a little later I should like to point out what seems to me to be some of the chief dangers to the recreation movement, but I shall pass on now to what I had originally planned, namely, a brief suggestion about what the next horizon is.

Where Are the New Frontiers in Recreation?

What do you mean by your theme, "New Frontiers for Recreation?" Well, I suppose what I say has been in the minds of most of you at one time or another. I have tried to bring it together in a brief statement. We have had a habit in this country of bringing the good things, particularly those which became public services, to those classes of our population who are already partially privileged. Of course, it is an anomaly in a country such as ours to have had a leisure class, but we have had one. Next to the leisure class, the people who had recreation in America were those just underneath, and then the middle classes. Now we must give our attention more directly—not as we have so often done, by charity, jumping from the middle class down to the most neglected to whom the new public services were offered as philanthropy—to that great class of working class Americans, farmers and city dwellers, who do the work of the world. In this group there are still some of the great neglected areas—people who have never been taught to play; people who have as yet no recognition of the meaning of organized play; and still within this group, other great neglected sections of our population, only one of which I shall mention now, namely, the American Negroes. They are beginning to show us something of the fineness of their bodily rhythms when they are given a chance to participate in our customary forms of athletics. That is not enough. There is something in our American Negroes which is so playful, so fine, so inherently esthetic that it is our great loss that in our largest

cities the Negro populations are always left to the last in public services.

I have recently been engaged with two groups in two of our largest American cities in working out a twenty-five year plan for improving the conditions of the Negro people in those two cities, and this experience has brought me face to face with some of the most incredible neglect in education, in recreation, in all the social services, which still goes on, and goes on in some of our most prosperous and some of the most highly institutionalized American cities.

This, then, is one of our first frontiers. Recreation has no meaning in this country unless it becomes thoroughly democratized; unless it becomes so, its meaning is still negative; it is still an antidote for something, not a projection but an injection, and I know that is not what you want it to be.

The next frontier is to make a national approach to the problem of adult recreation. I know this has been one of the topics of discussion in this Congress for the last ten years approximately, and yet every time I go out to the small towns and rural communities in America, and go to the school house and see the adult population come marching in, I have a renewed realization of something dead. O, what a give-away that phrase is which we use so commonly when young people get married! We say they are going to "settle down." That is precisely what they do, too. Five years after they are "settled down" you can just see the sagging down, and it is not only a muscle sag but a mental sag. Sometimes I dread to be invited to the homes of former students, particularly if they have been out of college for more than five years. I know what books I will find on the library shelf; I know how quickly the stimulus to movement of both body and thought stagnates in the settling down process.

Now we have a great chance; a recreation movement and an adult education movement, particularly the parent education movement, can go hand in hand. They can, that is, if one of the great dangers which now confronts us can be surmounted. I thought I wouldn't mention these dangers, but one now becomes so pertinent that it must be included — namely, that as recreation becomes more popular it also becomes more competitive. There are more and more groups that want to carry on recreation, and more and more groups that become envious of other groups. One of the reasons there is no small town recreation

movement which keeps young married couples alive, keeps the adults growing, is that the institutions which serve those smaller communities are struggling against one another. We must not become a party to this narrow, localized institutional strife. It is not only in the local community, however, it is also among our national agencies.

Third, the frontier which I foresee as being approachable and realizable in the near future is to bring about a recreation program of such high standards that it will automatically become a match for the dynamics of our civilization. I am making now a contrast between two processes in society: one to be called the civilization which consists of or is derived from technology, industry, and is extremely dynamic; on the other hand, culture, which is a kind of emotional organization of experiences, the tone of life which is derived primarily from our stabilized institutions. The gap between culture and civilization is what represents to me our present cultural crisis.

More Comprehensive Claims Imperative

What I have said about recreation is this: thus far our recreation program has been too modest; it hasn't made large enough claims, or its claims have been falsely placed. For example, we have often had our program accepted by the public on the basis of claims which we couldn't justify. We have said, "Give us playgrounds and we will guarantee that crime will be diminished." Don't ever allow anybody to confront you with a parallel set of graphs, one showing the constant increase in the number of playgrounds, and the other the constant increase in crime. No, I don't mean making this kind of a claim for recreation. We have been making the wrong claims. We must now make a comprehensive claim. On the one hand is civilization, with all its drama. Science is now free, mostly; we can make all the machines we want, all the inventions we wish. But on the other hand we have a sense of values which is so far out of harmony with this driving, dynamic civilization that the instruments of civilization themselves will no longer function, and this is the claim we must make. What people do aside from their necessary, compulsory labor is just as important as the labor itself; recreation must become a match for industry, for technology, for science.

This means that we ourselves must begin to broaden our whole interpretation of the word. It

may be necessary to coin a new word since the old one has already so many narrow connotations. But, certainly, if we think in terms of the good life as foreshadowed in the early part of this discussion, then some entirely new means must be introduced. A better society, a better culture, cannot be brought about without improved personalities. We place before the country this charge; we want people to have a good life. We want them to have it in terms of the goods of life, and for the first time in the history of the world we now realize that is possible. Everybody could live in a good house; everybody could have good food; everybody could wear good clothes; everybody could have good medical attention, and everybody could have plenty of leisure to develop all of his latent capacities, so far as the goods of life are concerned. But the good life in terms of a social product is dependent upon a new type of personality, and it is at this point that we can now begin to make new claims and wider claims for recreation.

A New Type of Personality Necessary

What kind of a person will it take to live in the new world, happily, fruitfully, constructively? Well, it will take first of all a team-minded person, a crew-minded person—I choose the words from the realm of athletics. It will take people who get fun out of doing things together. No matter what you think about collectivism it is already here; this kind

"We are attempting to create a recreation movement which will spontaneously produce people who will get fun out of doing things together."

of a society can't operate any longer on the basis of individualism; the machinery won't run; the goods won't get produced. In spite of the fact that we are potentially capable of a good life in terms of the goods of life, the goods aren't here. The per capita wealth in the United States in 1929 was less than \$2,500 per person. You can't have a good life on the income from \$2,500. But potentially it *is* here. The instruments are all here; we can't use them because we don't know what their purpose is. If we could only make up our minds about what the value of these instruments is to be, what the end is to be, we could use all these machines and many more machines to produce the wealth necessary to give people a decent life. But this, you see, brings back the eternal relationship between the social goal and human stuff, the personality, the human instrument through which we have to operate.

So I say we can make this claim: we can say that people who learn to play together may learn how to do many other things together for their mutual advantage. Not necessarily, however. You can also use play to regiment people, to reduce their personal equations, to make them ready members of a mob. But what we are saying is that we are attempting to learn how to create a recreation movement which will spontaneously produce people who will get fun out of doing things together. We are saying next that we can produce a new type of personality in which there will be a decent



Courtesy Syracuse, N. Y., Department of Parks

balance between freedom on the one hand and authority on the other. I can't understand why so many business men object to playing the game of business according to common rules when those same men, if they leave their work and go out to play a game of golf or a game of tennis, subject themselves immediately to the rules. A business man who thinks it is not wrong to evade by legalistic means the payment of his income taxes wouldn't dare step over the line when he is serving a ball in tennis. He would be ashamed. He has had the wrong kind of recreation. He hasn't been taught the relationship between play and growth; he is the sort of a person who thinks recreation is an antidote for work; that it is a way in which you forget about the badness of your other experience. So he lives one way in his sports, according to rules, but he doesn't want any rules in the other areas of his life.

We are going to demonstrate ultimately that play teaches people and develops a type of personality in which the balance between freedom and authority is automatic. We know that there are certain aspects of our experience in which we must give up some of our willfulness in order that everybody may share; there are other realms in which we must demand increased freedom, and that is exactly what you learn in play.

I hope we shall also produce personalities in which it will become also automatic to see the relationship between difference and unity. A team makes use of differences. If everybody on the team were the same it would not be nearly as effective as it is because everybody is different. A football team, for example, of men all the same height, all the same length of limb, all moving at the same acceleration of speed, could be easily beaten by a team of smaller men provided there was enough difference in the other team. The essence of a team is that you get unity out of difference. How our country needs that lesson now at this moment when we tend to separate into partisan cliques, when we are farther apart as a people than we have been in years, and the whole tendency is towards separatism! How we should prize to have now thousands and millions of people who had learned how to play in this sense that it is their very difference which counts towards unity. Our differences are not absolute; the rea-

son I can have fun with you in a game is principally because you are different than I am.

I could go on indefinitely with these outlines of types of traits which it seems to me would be the natural outcome of a more comprehensive and sounder conception of the role of play in modern life, but I want to make one or two very rapid statements about the federal program in its relation to leisure time.

The Federal Program

First, let me speak of the responsibility which some of us have assumed in Washington under the dispensation of that portion of the Relief Administration called Works Progress, which aims first of all to place in employment as quickly as possible all of the deserving persons now on relief. This includes approximately half a million persons who have some sort of professional training. They have become the object of special attention under a division of the Works Progress

Administration which is called Professional and Service.

Within this division my responsibility is two-fold: first, to employ those persons who are properly trained in the various arts, namely, painting, sculpture, music, literature, and the drama; second, to use

all of the remaining persons in the professional group who either are equipped, or who can be trained, for conducting community organizations throughout the country on the behalf of a program for leisure time.

That is, as briefly as I can state it, the program of this division. You and I know all of the various difficulties and hazards. A great government mechanism works under tremendous handicaps; we have been very slow getting this program under way. At last, all the major barriers have been removed and within the next few weeks it should be possible to bring about the steps which will bring organization to these communities. You notice how I have stated the function. It is not to go into communities to teach people to play; the purpose is to go into communities to teach them how to organize for play so that when the depression is over, or when federal funds are withdrawn, we will have planted some seeds in these communities which will go on creating a national leisure-time movement.

(Continued on page 468)

"Living itself may become the greatest of arts once we make room for inventiveness."

—Eduard C. Lindeman.

Recreation in Our Present Democracy

By MRS. EUGENE MEYER
Chairman, Recreation Commission
Westchester County, New York

A plea for maintaining the integrity of the local recreation body and making it a vital part of the government of a city.

THIS IS THE most critical period in which our national congress of recreation workers has ever assembled, for there is all about us a new world in the making, and in that evolution our work has a singularly important role to play. The whole recreation movement came into existence in response to new social conditions, and since those conditions have only been intensified by the sudden crisis from which we are now gradually emerging, the need for recreational programs has been intensified with them. Indeed, the responsibility to meet the demands which are suddenly being made upon us is very grave and it depends entirely upon us how successfully we shall understand our new role in the social structure and how creatively we shall be able to think and act in the face of new and ever newer situations.

When governmental problems are as vast as they have become today, we are fortunate in being obliged to function in a limited field, since recreation, because of its intimate human personal nature, is and ever must remain a local activity. We are dedicated to the service of the whole community, often a very small community. The very success of all that we do depends upon close contact with the people whom we serve, upon exact knowledge of the environment both social and natural, upon accessibility and upon an intuitive perception of the cultural needs of our respective communities. Such close cooperation, such integration with the daily life of a people, is possible only if recreation systems are broken down into relatively small units, and I am sure you will agree with me without further argument that the growth of large, impersonal organizations is a thing to be prevented at all costs if our work is to retain the spontaneity, variety and

vitality which alone spell success for recreational endeavors.

Inevitably when I speak of a recreation program I have in mind our own Westchester County (N.Y.) situation. Even in our small county unit the activities are not imposed from the central office but arise in the towns and villages with local aid. The County Commission functions only for those aspects of the work in which one village cooperates with a number of others in collective efforts or in competitions that are county-wide. In this way social solidarity and county pride are built up by programs primarily designed to improve health, to stimulate education and to satisfy cultural needs through athletic leagues, dramatic societies, choral groups, playgrounds, workshops and a multitude of other things too familiar to you to be enumerated.

I cannot imagine this closely-knit program functioning at all as a small and remote and half-neglected part of a national plan. How would Washington know the problem of a boys' club in the town of Ossining? If you tell me that the Boy Scouts and other national organizations have the same problem, my answer is that these organizations lean on our Commission very heavily for all kinds of assistance which we gladly supply. But what suggestion could Washington make that would meet this or any other problem that confronts us? And if I hear you say, what I am afraid many of you are already thinking, that Washington can supply money, then my answer to you is that Washington never sends money without specific explanations as to how the money will be spent. I can well appreciate that Federal money even with many strings attached may be welcomed by recreation workers, but remember that it is all too evident already that Federal sup-

port is temporary and that you may easily put yourself in the position of leading your people to expect services that you cannot possibly continue. Permanent growth in the recreation movement can never be achieved in that way, and you may even harm the whole movement by leading people to think of recreation as just another temporary Federal project. I have said that the recreation movement must meet local needs and therefore it must rest upon local support.

By saying that our work is essentially local, I in no wise minimize its importance. On the contrary, I mean thereby to emphasize its value, for nobody will ever be able to distort or destroy the inescapable truth that in a real democracy, and especially in a democracy as vast as ours, local autonomy is and will remain the particular genius, the prime motive force and the secret strength of our system of government. Even this fundamental tenet of our democratic faith is being challenged, and aggressively challenged, at this moment, but all such threats to our sound development must fail; for even if our theoretical belief in liberty is temporarily weakened through universal hardships, the habits of freedom which are ingrained in the American citizen will finally repel any attempt to break them down. Federal administrations come and go, but local government has continuity because it touches the daily lives of the people and thereby holds their continuous interest and attention. The interference of the central government in local matters presupposes greater wisdom concerning these matters than the local authorities themselves possess, a thing that none of you, I am sure, will be prepared to admit. But even if the central government were ten times as wise as our local administrators, its operation in the area of local problems would still be disastrous, because our country is much too vast and local interests much too varied

and numerous ever to be successfully administered from Washington. In this connection de Tocqueville makes the following prescient observation in his book on American Democracy: "Whenever a central administration affects to supersede the persons most interested, I am inclined to suppose that it is either misled, or desirous to mislead."

In the present situation we must not only guard our own local freedom but must also help preserve the local character of agencies with which we are intimately associated. You all know how closely our work is connected with that of the

public school system. In fact, most of our program for children, whether it is an after-school activity or a summer program entailing playgrounds and camps, must eventually be taken over by the public schools, since two nation-wide systems for the education of the child would in the long run be uneconomic. In all of our endeavors, especially on behalf of children and young people, we are now in a sense an extension of the school system, and our own local autonomy will soon disappear if the independence of our educational system is undermined.

In this connection a frank discussion of the administration of the National Youth Fund is unavoidable since the apprehensions

which it has aroused are so widespread. Some months ago announcement was made of the formation of the National Youth Administration with an allocation of \$50,000,000. from work relief funds to be spent within a calendar year in developing a combined work, education and recreation program on behalf of the unemployed youth of the country. Such an idea on the face of it is calculated to gladden the hardest heart, but a high degree of skepticism was necessarily aroused when the administration of that fund was placed, not under the Commissioner of Education, but under the already over-burdened Public Works Administration. Assistant directors have



"We have no right to prize of liberty nor to boast of our leisure, so long as there are large numbers of children who do not know green fields."

been appointed in every state who report to Washington on the merits of various state plans, thus setting up the nucleus of a national educational bureau. In fact, it is no secret at Washington that several of our ambitious brain-trusters intend that the National Youth Administration shall be a preliminary to a new Federal Department of Education. That most Boards of Education and Recreation have hesitated to ask for funds in these circumstances is an inevitable result, for no matter how badly the money may be needed, the Federal vassalage that its acceptance will entail is obviously too high a price.

Not only would I like to make the point here that education is not properly an activity of the Federal government, but I should like to add another which concerns you almost as much, namely, that to the extent that the Federal Government concerns itself with extra-governmental activities, to that extent the structure of our National Government must suffer and be confused if not broken down.

Such Federal controls, once established in the educational field, are only too certain to be augmented, and the recent decision in Washington to make the CCC camps permanent is only one ominous portent of what we may expect. It cannot be stated too emphatically that educational freedom will soon be a myth if education is allowed to go on the dole. The administration's purposes may be of the purest, but its methods in assigning the youth funds justify us in suspecting the worst.

Federal control of education and recreation is one of the most important steps toward fascism or communism. I know that it is being justified over here on the basis of specious reports from Europe. One of the hardest things we recreation workers have to endure is the enthusiastic talk of returned travelers who have seen armies of young people doing setting-up exercises in Germany, Italy or Russia and who thereupon tell us we ought to do "something big" for recreation over here! These Americans know nothing, as a rule, of the hard work that has been going on amongst us for years to enable our citizens to enjoy life in their own way. I

wonder whether you feel as resentful as I do when all that silly tramp, tramp, tramp is held up to us for emulation. In these countries recreation is being cleverly used to enslave the mind,

whereas in America we are trying valiantly to use recreation to free the mind in order that our people may find for themselves a new orientation toward a new environment.

What we may very profitably learn from the communist and fascist regimes is their emphasis on devotion to the general welfare. From infancy children are taught in these countries to place the ideal of community service above that of private gain. With them, however, such loyalty is imposed from above, and if we can only make our own people understand that a sturdier individuality will emerge from a voluntary interest in the public good, our social solidarity will be infinitely more powerful than theirs. Your unselfish devotion to community needs is one of the finest examples of the modern conception of co-operative society, and your efforts an immediate and positive contribution to the soundest line of our social development.

Any community which loves the free institutions of this country and wishes to preserve them should be not only willing but anxious to support a recreation program in addition to its regular provisions for public schools. Under present conditions of enforced leisure or of hard-earned leisure, all opportunities for self-development, for health and happiness, increase the satisfaction of our citizens in their own kind of government and protect them in this period of stress from following false social theories.

But aside from this, democracy must fail if it spends all its efforts, as we are doing now, in supporting the victims of a temporary depression unless at the same time it affords additional opportunity for the increasing development of general community needs. So definitely and clearly is this true that the property owner and taxpayer who is anxious to stave off fascism or communism must no longer ask himself "can we afford recreation?" If he has any insight whatsoever, any interest in protecting and furthering our democratic form of government, he must say to himself "Can we afford *not* to have recreation?" In other words, let's stop our apologetic, defensive

attitude toward our various local budget makers and demand that recreation be given the importance in our educational scheme to which it has proved itself to be entitled.

But we have no right to prate of liberty nor to boast of our leisure

(Continued on page 468)

"Let's stop our apologetic, defensive attitude toward our various budget makers and demand that recreation be given the importance in our educational scheme to which it has proved itself to be entitled."

The National Recreation Movement and the Federal Government

By HOWARD BRAUCHER

Secretary

National Recreation Association

BEFORE proceeding with the awards I want to say just a word about a young man who used to sit in our Congress about fifteen or twenty years ago. I had a message from Washington this afternoon that he asked me to give to this Congress. He assures us that the same traditions, the same ideals that he had when he sat in our group nearly twenty years ago, the same traditions and ideals he feels are associated with this organization, he wants, with our help, to try to put into the National Youth Administration in Washington. The only reason he is not here as he had planned to be is because of an accident which resulted in several broken ribs, and he felt that it was not safe for him to come.

I want to give you the message as he gave it over the long distance telephone about four o'clock this afternoon. "I am counting on the municipal recreation agencies. We in the National Youth Administration want to work through the existing agencies. It is the President's purpose and my purpose to back the kind of work you people have been standing for through the years. I am very sorry I am not to be with you."

You know I am referring to Aubrey Williams, the Administrator of the National Youth Administration, who used to serve in the recreation movement in Cincinnati years ago.

I ought perhaps to say just a word in addition. It has always been the attitude of the National Recreation Association to respond to governmental requests—county, state or national. When the call came during the war time, some twenty-five hundred workers were mobilized and served in different places near the camps.

When a call came from Dr. Studebaker, or from anyone in the government, for conference in order to make use of the resources of the

national recreation movement, we have always tried to respond. And so we have given our material to the Agriculture

Department, the Labor Department, and to a great many of the departments of the National Government, and we have hoped that they would use it without any recognition.

I think, moreover, I ought to say that at the present time the Board of Directors of the National Recreation Association believe that all the assets that we have ought to be made available to try to see what can be brought out of the plans of the National Youth Administration, and Aubrey Williams has assured me that it is his purpose to try to keep political considerations out of the Youth Administration as far as it possibly can be done.

It is not, it seems to me, for the National Board to go into the details of whether this place or that place is the right location for any work of the Government. Rather, we respond when we are called upon. If President Hoover wished to have a conference, we placed our resources before him; President Wilson called, and President Taft, and each found the resources of the movement were made available as fast as possible. And so we are happy to serve as we can in making any knowledge that is within the movement available to Aubrey Williams, just as we would make it available to the United States Department of Agriculture, or any other department of the government.

I am hoping we will find it working out better than some of us might anticipate. I think we have all recognized, as we have listened to addresses here, that in the national recreation movement it is the purpose to have every point of view thoroughly represented, and then we have to choose for ourselves as to the part we will play.

Making Leisure Time Count

By HON. HENRY HORNER.
Governor of Illinois

EXTEND to you the hearty welcome of all Illinois to our state. And I welcome this opportunity to thank the officers, leaders and workers of your Association throughout the United States for the magnificent work they are doing in guiding and directing the men, women and children of our country in the art of living that fuller and happier existence which builds a stronger and better American citizenship.

What is that which we call America? It is not alone our mountain ranges, our rolling prairies, our rivers, our lakes. It is not alone our factories, our industries, our commerce. It is not alone our great cities or our matchless farms. It is not alone our schools, our institutions of learning.

America is life at its best. It is made up of people whose opportunity it is to live the abundant life. Whether the pulse of our citizenship shall be able to reach such a standard is dependent upon what opportunity we give it to do so. The happiness and ultimate success of the nation depend upon whether it is an erratic or turbulent pulse crowded with dark fears, narrowness, jealousy, or whether it is the healthy buoyant rhythm of a well-ordered life characterized by the proper balance of work and recreation, understanding, resourcefulness, and culture.

Although a gainful pursuit is a necessity, man cannot live by bread alone. What should he do in his marginal time, the use of which veritably involves his destiny—the destiny of the nation?

Depending upon the use made of it, leisure can degrade or elevate. It can reduce working efficiency or increase it. It can blast careers or enhance them. It can break down health or build it. It

can impoverish life or enrich it. It can stifle talents or give them room and air for blossoming. It can nourish selfish indulgence and lead on to delinquency and crime, or it can stimulate neighborliness and fine human service. It can cramp the inner urges or release them for wholesome creative expression. There probably never has been a time when people did not have some leisure, but no period in the world's history has afforded so wide an extension of leisure as the present age, especially in the western world. A number of factors have brought this about. One is the introduction of the machine which has increased production and intensified mobility, thereby extending leisure. Shortened working

hours with a vacation period and days off for holidays have become established.

Women, too, have been liberated from drudgery by modern conveniences. The educational period of childhood has been prolonged. Child labor laws and compulsory education laws have freed the child from injurious work.

Today's organized community recreation has advanced by gigantic strides from the sand gardens of Boston in 1885. Through successive stages we have seen advancement and enlargement from essentially a program for children to a comprehensive plan affecting adults and the community.

No one can justly deny that the recreation movement has had pronounced beneficial effects upon fundamental American institutions and upon the life of the American people in general. People in every walk of life have been affected. Your Association has the nation's sincere appre-

"The sudden acquisition of leisure would have found us unprepared for an adequate use of it but for the forethought of groups and organizations like yours. Definite proposals for leisure time have been set up; the purposes and standards are becoming known; the organization, equipment, and techniques are becoming widespread, and leadership in the movement has become vibrant."

ciation for the effective service you have given during the past few years when the unemployment problem has absorbed the serious attention of every government official in the country. Through occupation of idle hands and right use of mental faculties our unemployed have not lost spirit in these troublous times. And in the process of becoming interested in what we call the "art of living" they have become happier men and women, better able to respond to the needs they face. Your worthwhile work has helped in the attack upon the very roots of crime by guiding and directing our younger generation—and for that matter, our grown population—along lines that build fine strong characters so occupied with happy, interesting pursuits that there is less time for unwholesome thoughts and actions.

We can place the most expensive facilities, the finest books, the best material in the world at the disposal of our people, but it takes leadership to urge them to follow a well chartered course that has plan and an ultimate benefit for them. The multiplication of our enjoyment in the future depends upon the scope of our interest in and knowledge of the things with which it will be possible for us to improve our living.

The essential qualities of courage, confidence, initiative, self-control, enthusiasm, fair play, honesty, loyalty, cooperation and self-expression, which are developed by healthful and intelligently directed recreation, are necessary to good citizenship.

To all of you who, by extending their outlook on life, are leading the nation's boys and girls, its men and women, to new horizons, it must be a great personal satisfaction to know that you have

Many states are increasing, as is Illinois, the recreational services represented in parks, bathing beaches and similar facilities.

made their tapestries of life more colorful, more attractive.

The cost of such a movement is much less than the cost of neglect. What we do now in this respect is aiding the preservation of American ideals for the future. You are thus contributing to the happiness and success of America of today and tomorrow. Our country has prospered, and it will prosper more, as the power of its citizens to enjoy life is increased.

Recreational Opportunities in Illinois

Illinois is seriously concerned with the developments of its recreational opportunities. We have approached the subject along many avenues. I will not now discuss all the activities of our program. We have provided many breathing spaces and recreation areas for our citizens and visitors. During the past two years the available acreage of our state park system has been more than doubled and the areas made more attractive and serviceable to the people.

State parks offer much to all classes of citizens. To the city dweller they bring the solace of solitude. Rural people find the pleasure of crowds

(Continued on page 469)



Courtesy Department of Forests and Waters, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Recreation and Wholesome Living

By

MRS. THOMAS A. EDISON

WHY DO WE come to you over the radio? Because our great desire is to have everybody know the value of the right kind of recreation, and that this National Recreation Association is one of the great channels through which one can find the aid one needs.

It is the subtle combination of work and play, from the beginning of life, that means recreation.

No matter what our station in life may be, we should give our children responsibilities in the home and community, that they may learn so to love work that they find it play.

If we find happiness in our work, there is a certain kind of relaxation in it as Mr. Edison found, for when we would urge him to drop work for something we thought pleasure, he would say, "I find pleasure in my work!" So let us strive to cultivate play in work.

Work and love—that is the body and soul of the human being. Happy he where they are one!

The secret is to find that satisfying something. If we are weary in mind and body, work is a drag; so if we turn to a hobby for change of occupation we find rest, and return to our work with new zest.

Hobbies can be found in many fields

Mrs. Edison, who is a member of the Board of Directors of the National Recreation Association, broadcast this talk over the N. B. C. network on the opening night of the Recreation Congress. Later she repeated it before an evening meeting of the Congress.

of interest, such as science, which includes so many soul-satisfying subjects for the layman. There we may begin with the heavens in the study of astronomy; through the air with the birds in the study of ornithology; to the earth and sea with their rocks, trees, insects, animals, fish and the interesting but neglected subject, on account of fear, of reptiles and the like. We have, too, the absorbing occupation of the garden with its study of the plants, flowers and landscaping.

Then there are the arts for self-expression—music, with its group singing and group playing in the home as well as in the community; painting,

(Continued on page 469)



And at every hand are the varied activities of the out-of-doors.

Welcome to the Recreation Congress

By HON. EDWARD J. KELLY

Mayor of Chicago

WE ARE MIGHTY happy to have you with us here in Chicago because we need stimulation. We think that we are recreation-minded. We think that we do love the boys and girls, but there are many things that we have to learn and we want to get the benefit of your experience and your advice. We in the Park District did whatever we could toward the development of sports and various other recreational privileges, but we know that other cities are doing just as well and some cities are doing a little better. We do claim credit of pioneering in public golf grounds because the Jackson Park golf course was the first public golf course in the United States, and I should hate to count the number of people who have played there ever since it was built.

We are proud of Victor Brown because of the development he has brought about in park district recreation, especially in the South Park Board before it became the Chicago Park District which is now presided over by Mr. Dunham. It is probably one of the biggest park districts in the world. We in Chicago have great faith in Mr. Brown. He has been with us so long now that we really would be lost without him, and I personally want to thank him for all the good work he has done for the City of Chicago in the way of developing young minds and young muscles.

I think there is more to do at this time than normally in the recreation program for the youngsters of the country. Most of them have become discouraged because when they go home and listen to the conversa-

tion of father and mother, who are out of work, they, too, think that the world is practically coming to an end; that there is no possible chance for work; no possible chance for prosperity. It is bound to make the boy and girl feel discouraged. The result is that the young boy may go out and steal a car and after he has stolen the car he may hold up somebody. He would probably be arrested, or shot, or become a thief from then on. I think you people in the parks and recreation centers do much toward taking that out of his mind by keeping him busy, by making things pleasant for him, and that work in itself is going to do much toward moulding and bringing into existence in the United States really good citizens. You folks in recreation bureaus and recreation activities should stress even more than you do now the fact that we have had depressions before, that we have had hard times, and most of us didn't have everything we wanted during those hard times; but in this great country where we have confidence in our flag, confidence in our country, and confidence in our God, that we are bound to come out all right.

So I would suggest that each one here constitute himself a committee of one to impress on the youngsters that the way the tough kid goes is the bad way; that a foundation established now is going to last with him forever; that once his finger prints are taken over at the technique bureau, or his picture is set up in the rogues' gallery, it is going to be mighty difficult to offset that in his future life, and it would be much better for him to de-

"In a very special sense Mayor Kelly belongs to our group," said Dr. Finley in introducing him. "Before becoming Mayor of Chicago he was President of the South Park Commission and for thirteen years presided over that great park and recreation development. Last year Mayor Kelly attended the Recreation Congress in Washington, and one of the principal reasons why we are meeting in this city is his enthusiasm and his very practical help. From the first conference with him up to the present moment we have had the support and ready help of his whole administration. What he and his associates have done through the years for park and recreation development has been an inspiration to the whole recreation movement and we all feel proud to count him one of the real leaders of the movement in America."

(Continued on page 470)

Planning the National Forests for Greater Recreational Uses

By RICHARD H. RUTLEDGE
Regional Forester
United States Forest Service

In some localities recreation was once frowned upon as an instrument of the devil. In others, it was tolerated as a luxury of the idle rich. Today it is universally recognized as a necessity that contributes to the health, happiness, and welfare of individuals, communities and nations.

Forests play a vital part in meeting today's recreational needs. They provide rest and relaxation; return rich dividends in physical health and spiritual and mental well being; so recreate body and mind that we may tackle, with renewed vigor, our every-day bread-and-butter tasks. And through recreation forests make an important economic contribution as well. For according to the best available figures, expenditures for forest recreation in the United States now reach a total of some \$1,750,000,000 annually!

The National Forests afford an example of the enormous growth forest recreation has made in the last two decades. In 1917, the number of people who visited or passed through them was three million. This jumped, in 1934, to 38 million. Many of these 38 million, it is true, were travelers who made little or no stop. But more than 13,000,000 deliberately sought—and found—real recreation. These people occupied summer homes, hotels, dude ranches, or resorts; they stayed at municipally operated camps or those managed by the Y.M.C.A., Boy Scouts, or organizations like the Kiwanians; they chose camp spots of their own or stopped at one or more of the 3,000 free camp grounds equipped with modern conveniences; they lazed around, hunted, fished, botanized, geologized, or traveled roads and trails over timbered slopes to snow-clad peaks, rushing streams, or placid mountain lakes.

New Frontiers for Recreation

Despite this remarkable increase in numbers of visitors, the National Forests are today new fron-

tiers for outdoor recreation in America. For there are 154 of them. They are located in 37 states, Alaska, and Puerto Rico. Within their boundar-

ies are some 170 odd million acres of federally owned land. They embrace parts of every mountain range and every major forest region in the United States. They are accessible, yet include Primitive Areas which can be explored only on foot or with saddle and pack stock. And every National Forest resource—recreation as well as wood, water, forage, and wild life—is for use; all are administered by the Department of Agriculture's Forest Service under a policy which insures perpetuation of all resources and assures the greatest good to the greatest number of people in the long run.

Planning is necessary to accomplish this. And all resource plans must be integrated and correlated one with another; management over broad areas must be on a system under which the land as a whole can support its fair share of the country's population. This means multiple-purpose management. For living within and adjacent to existing National Forests—and dependent for all or a material part of their competence upon them—are already nearly 1,000,000 people. With the National Forest areas now being acquired in the East, South, and Lake States, this number may soon exceed 1,500,000. It is obviously against the public interest to lock up—under the guise of single-purpose management—the resources from which all these people make their living. Nor is this necessary. For over broad areas, integration between uses of various and varied resources has been accomplished for more than thirty years on mountainous National Forest lands which in the aggregate now exceed the combined areas of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa and Missouri, with half of Kansas thrown in. And under multiple-use management on these broad areas, the million

people just mentioned earn all or a part of their subsistence by regularly harvesting resources such as timber and forage, the while recreational use has increased some 300% in less than twenty years!

This multiple-use principle of land management requires special treatment in its application to *restricted* areas, of course. There are, for example, many spots of rare scenic beauty in the National Forests; places which afford visitors all they desire in the way of beauty, interest, and inspiration. These places are not as a rule susceptible of being combined one with another. They are, instead, scattered but *integral and inseparable parts* of much larger areas.

Recreational Values

Recreational values on the larger areas are definitely secondary to values inherent in such resources as timber, water (for municipal and other purposes), forage or minerals. But on certain smaller areas—on shores of limpid, tree-fringed lakes, beside beautifully clear mountain streams, in fragrant meadows from which lofty, snow-clad peaks are visible—recreational values are often outstanding. On such areas special treatment—which approaches single-purpose management—is applied. Let me illustrate:

I have in mind a certain lake within the Kain-ksu National Forest, in Idaho's panhandle, not far from the Canadian border. It is accessible over good roads. One city, with a population of some 150,000, is within two hours drive. Dozens of towns in northern Idaho, eastern Washington, western Montana, are slightly nearer or farther away. Their people flock each summer to the shores of this island-dotted, timber-fringed, mountain-ringed lake. And a nearby transcontinental highway brings others from the East, the Prairie States, the Pacific Coast. For this lake is a beautiful spot in a country famed for its mountain scenery, its delightful summer weather, its trout in lake and streams, its deer and other big game in nearby virgin forests.

Here is an area of recreational value; one which is obviously needed to help meet local—and other—recreational requirements. Demands were not great, nor was this need so obvious, when the first

plan for orderly development of recreation on the shores of this lake was drawn up by the Forest Service. For roads were then poor and visitors scarce. But basic principles were evolved and recorded then; standards and practices, since refined to anticipate varied conditions and needs, have steadily been applied through the years.

All this has brought results. National Forest lands now offer to the recreationist five free public picnic and camp grounds with a combined capacity of some 600 people; summer homesites which may be occupied, under permit, at nominal annual charges; resorts which furnish inexpensive accommodations by the day, week, or month; country stores from which the public may purchase such simple necessities as food, clothing, gas, and oil.

Each camp and picnic ground is equipped with modern sanitary facilities, outdoor stoves or fireplaces, rustic tables and benches. Each has its own supply of water—ample, pure and convenient—for domestic purposes. Within each camp ground are individual camp "spots" where cars may be parked and tents or canvas shelters pitched. Each of these "spots" is screened by natural foliage from its neighbors; each camp and picnic ground, resort, and store, is

separated and similarly screened from every other development. And sites for more camp and picnic grounds are held in reserve, undeveloped, to meet future demands.

Each individual summer homesite is also well screened from its neighbors on either side. Eighty-five inexpensive but attractive summer homes have already been built, and more sites are ready as they may be needed. And available to all—picnickers, campers, summer residents and guest alike—an unmarred shoreline; safe, sandy beaches a lake some 20 miles in length with secluded bays; bold points and timbered slopes leading to distant, white-capped peaks.

But this lake is, after all, only a small part of the larger forested area that surrounds it. And other values on the larger area are greater, by far, than are recreational values of the lakes and its immediate environs. This situation is therefore reflected in *all* plans which are so correlated that there shall result for the entire area—of which the

"'Conservation is wise use.' That definition, I believe, embraces all of conservation, whether it be of natural economic resources for future production or of resources for the recreational use of the people."—Conrad Wirth in *Planning and Civic Comment*, April-June 1935.

lake is a small but inseparable part—the greatest good to the greatest number of people in the long run.

Preserving Primitive Areas

Public opinion has long been strongly in favor of preserving primitive conditions in representative areas which have paramount inspirational and educational character and significance. And rightly so, for the sturdy character of the original American people was enhanced through their contacts with the forest; clear lakes and rivers are still conducive to clear thinking and vision. In deference to the public opinion and demand the Forest Service initiated, years ago, the policy of designating as Primitive Areas certain sections of some of the National Forests.

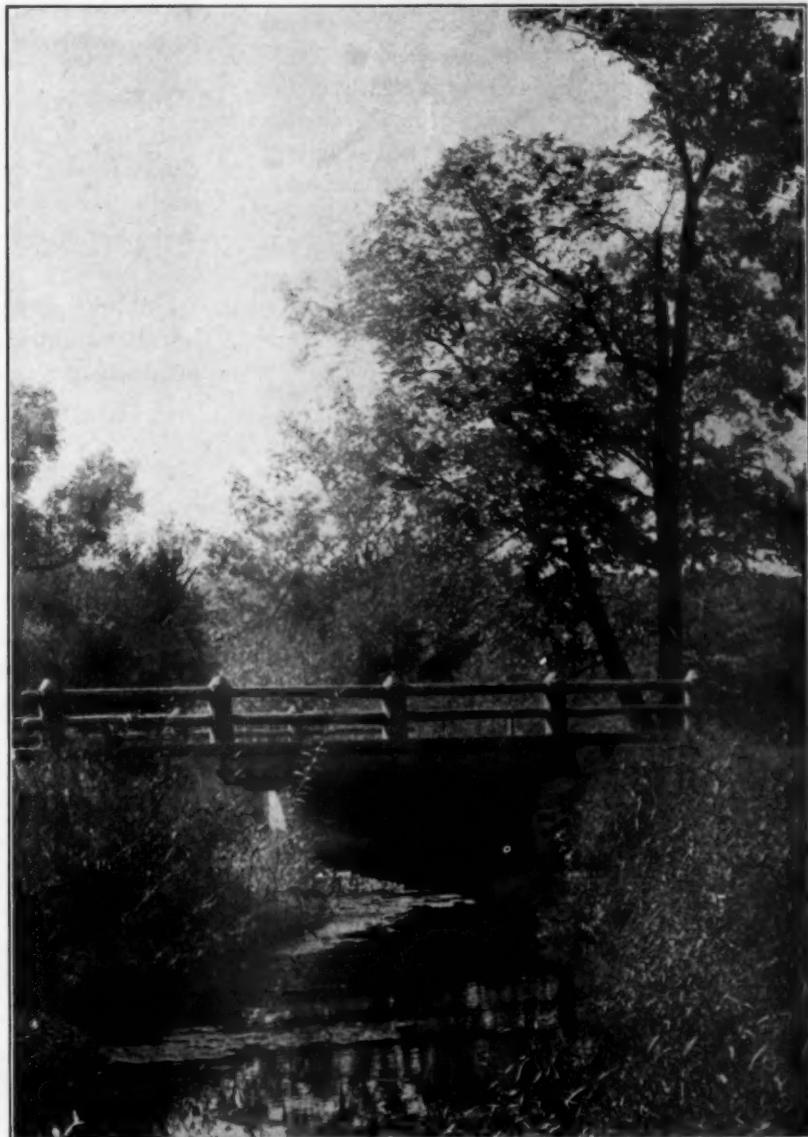
Under that policy some 67 tracts, aggregating almost 10,000,000 acres, have already been administratively set aside. All these Primitive Areas are roadless. Within them there are no hotels or dude ranches, no hot dog stands, drug-store restaurants, or gasoline pumps. And none will be permitted; signs of civilization will be confined to those things necessary to insure adequate fire protection: to keep the forests green.

Each Primitive Area has been carefully chosen. An integral part of the National Forest which surrounds it, each is restricted to territory which has inspirational and educational values. Standards in this respect can not be so exacting as those which apply to the National Parks, of course. For they—administered by the National Park Service of the Department of Interior—are confined to representative areas which, superlatively beautiful, are of national and international interest and charm. But Primitive Area standards are such

as to delight enthusiastic explorers like the "Trail Riders of the National Forests," sponsored by the American Forestry Association. Each Primitive Area is so managed as to conserve all its natural values—wild-life included—through recreational use. And always there is, of course, that coordination and correlation with other uses on broader areas which is essential to successful management of the National Forests.

Serving Governmental Units

Camps developed and managed by city and county recreation departments also offer examples of specific, single-purpose treatment applied to



Courtesy Milwaukee County Regional Planning Department

relatively small areas. There are now many such camps, including those on the Angeles, Cleveland, and Stanislaus National Forest in California, operated by the city and the county of Los Angeles, and the city of Oakland, respectively.

And it is hoped there will be more of them, for the Forest Service is making a conscious effort to create and make available such recreational opportunities as may be needed by local governmental authorities. This is not to be done by shifting responsibility for the management of organized recreation from city, county, or local political subdivisions. Such an attempt might be unwelcome; certainly it would be unwise. So the effort will be—as it has been—merely to make lands already in Federal ownership available for additional and supplemental local recreational uses when the needs for such uses and the character of the lands make that course clearly in the public interest. Responsibility for developing facilities and managing organized activities will continue to rest with the city, county, or state, through its recreation department. Naturally so, for in no other way could development and management successfully be correlated with local financial policy or existing local recreational resources and needs.

Areas so used do not pass out of federal ownership. Occupancy is under permit, instead. Full control over the lands remains with the Forest Service, so that recreational uses may be coordinated with those of other resources over broad areas the control of which Congress decided, in 1905, should be vested solely with the Department of Agriculture.

As a type, recreation on the National Forests is simple, democratic, unregimented. Public camp and picnic grounds—and most resorts and other facilities—are on an unostentatious, inexpensive level. There is no National Forest entrance fee; no charge at public camp grounds developed by the Forest Service. And although annual rentals for individual summer homesites, for which permits are issued, are low, their number, size and location are restricted. For recreation and recreational facilities for the many take precedence always over those for the few. Incidental uses—by people who “drop in” to picnic, camp for a night or two, fish, hike, botanize, or hunt with camera or gun—are encouraged. And policing is kept to that minimum which is necessary to assure safety to public health and public property.

All this may help explain why people have come to the National Forests, then returned in ever increasing numbers each year. This type of recreation is, in any event, the one for which the Forest Service has provided. Probably this is because the National Forests are many rather than few; accessible rather than inaccessible; because they offer an opportunity to that overwhelming majority of people which prefers—or for economic reasons must find—inexpensive, “come-as-you-please” recreational opportunities. And since, though the demand is heavy, other opportunities for simple, unregimented, out-of-door forest recreation on federal reservations are relatively few, this is the non-competitive type which the Forest Service must care for in increasing volume on the National Forests during the years to come.

Indeed, failure to realize the recreational potentialities of the National Forests and to provide for increasing demands in face of increasing national needs, would be a social catastrophe. And in regions where other economic activities rapidly are dwindling, failure to develop National Forest recreational opportunities would be an economic injustice to hundreds of dependent communities; hundreds of thousands of dependent people.

These circumstances create an obligation to recognize recreation as a definite purpose and service of the National Forests. Recognizing the necessity for territorial integrity in order successfully to plan and administer all the many interdependent National Forest resources, Congress has placed sole responsibility for their development and administration with the Department of Agriculture. Properly to redeem that responsibility and meet the obligation and the increasing public demands, the Forest Service has stepped up its recreational activities; has engaged and is engaging additional adequately trained specialists; has reviewed principles, standards, and practices; has extended and brought up to date surveys and inventories of present and future possibilities and demands; and has revised existing plans and is making new ones.

It is in these ways—and along lines which have been indicated—that the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture is planning the National Forests for greater recreational uses.

The Spirit of Joy in Athletics

By

GLENN CLARK

A TEACHER of Creative Writing, I coached track athletics for twenty years and football for seven years. Many people have wondered why a person who gave time to writing and to teaching should cling to a hobby like that. Once I resigned and the boys and the athletic director brought such pressure upon me to continue that I kept it up several years longer than my time allowed. But let me tell you of the joy that I got out there on the field through my very love of poetry and all things beautiful. There is something beautiful in putting words into a sentence in harmony, but there is something more wonderful in seeing a beautiful hurdle race in which the accent and the meter and the rhythm must all come out perfectly. The accent must be on every fifth step, and they can't stumble. We don't allow any poetic license. They have got to get across there with all that rhythm and all that power. To me that is a poem. I could go back to a Creative Writing class with more power after seeing that rhythm.

You know, too, there is something marvelous in the rhythm of the brook, the beating of the heart, the exhalation and inspiration of the breath, the ebb and flow of the tides, the waning and waxing of the moon, and the coming and going of dawn. The whole world is full of rhythm. Rhythm is the law of life, and when we put ourselves back in the law there is a joy in it.

You who are interested in recreational activity know how that rhythm is released on the playground more than in the work room. Somehow, in play it is easy to release rhythm, so that is the first element of joy on the athletic field. Another

Nowhere is rhythm so easily released as in play, and with it comes the keen joy of putting one's whole self into the game



Courtesy *The Journal of Health and Physical Education*

element of joy is the opportunity to put one's whole being, one's whole self, into what one is doing. In the classroom we sit down and we rest our bodies and exercise our minds.

A boy, from the very beginning, from his first day in school, starts on a pilgrimage to find that game in which he releases all of his powers. He tires early of tops and marbles, which only exercise a small part of his capacity. Rather early a great many red-blooded boys like football. The only thing that will stop a hole in the line is to throw the whole being, head and shoulders, all that you are, right into the line, and when you tackle another player you leave the ground and you have to nail the runner with your entire being. There is something about the wholeness with which one puts himself into some of those things that explains the thrill, the joy, of football.

Then there is something that is a third element of joy on the athletic field, and that is team work

and co-ordination. That is where the team games are ahead of just the individual games, where folk dancing and activities of that kind in which you all work in rhythm together are ahead of just working things out by yourself. A track athlete running the hurdle race or running the mile run is something like a sonnet or a lyric poem, but a football game is a drama. It is something in which all are working together dramatically towards a given goal. It requires a man with a synthetic type of mind to build up formations on the run, and there is something quite thrilling, instead of putting words in a line, to place men in a line where every man has to be in a certain place and each has a certain function to perform. It takes an analytical mind to analyze another team's play and play a defense, weave your way through interference and nail your man. That is an element of joy to be found in these sports.

But I go on to still another element of joy, a fourth element. In putting all of your being into a game you find that you have lightened yourself of some of that surplus ballast that many of us carry along through life. I have found there is something about taking off your work suit and putting on your light track uniform that lightens you. But there is something else. I found that boys run better and play better, empty of old jealousies and prejudices, and run with a certain clearness of mind. But we need something more. There are some things we can do, but when it comes to a contest where you have everything measured by the two most accurate instruments that the human mind has devised, the stop watch and the steel tape—things which will not tell a falsehood—you have got to do a little better than you ever did before. So it develops in the athlete something that is like a religion; he leans back on forces that are bigger than himself. I have found that joy in contacting these cosmic forces. I don't think we have to be conscious about them; we may just be out on the bare football field or going into the old swimming pool. There is a joy in that release when the something that is universal in you goes out and contacts the universal in nature. That contact with the universal goes back to the beginning of the race, the cave man, but to something deeper than the cave man.

"In ordinary everyday life," said Otto Mallery, chairman of the meeting, in introducing Mr. Clark, "he is teacher of Creative Writing and professor of English at McAllester College. But on the side he has a number of tricks up his sleeve and one of them is the training of athletes. He will tell us a few of his stories about the boys he has trained, and will give us something of his philosophy on the power of joy in athletics."

A boy came into my room once, a boy who had appeared at our track, a type of boy somewhat different from the type of boy that I had worked with on the track field. Having always been associated with creative writing, I couldn't help putting a little of that spirit into my boys. At times I occasionally would overflow and tell them a little bit, usually individually, about that certain quality of spirit on the athletic field. This boy came to me the second year. He didn't seem to fit. "I don't know what is the matter with me. I thought athletes had to be tough and I find the boys that do the best work have something about them that I didn't know athletes had before. There is something in me I wish I could get rid of." I said, "I don't know what it is you want to get rid of. I am not going to ask you to confess a lot of things. Anything that is bad in you is simply something good that is in the wrong place. There was an old lady who kept a garbage can in the kitchen. She was afraid if she put it out the neighbors who had pigs and chickens would make use of it. So she kept it in the kitchen and it was soon filled. There was nothing wrong with the garbage, but we wouldn't want it in the kitchen. Do you see what I am driving at?" "I guess I do." "Well, whatever it is that you want to get rid of, suppose we open that window and sweep it out."

And so without asking what it was we opened the window and I threw it out and slammed the window. He took my hand and held on tight. I can always tell that something is going on in a person when he holds on. That night I said to my wife, "I am going up to see the basketball game. We have a poor team and they are going to play the champions of the state, but I should love to watch the rhythm of it." I went up to the game and to my surprise I saw the boy who had been in my room that afternoon down there on our team. Down the floor came the opposing team, those wonderful all-state champions, and this lad ran into the center, interfered and dribbled down the field with perfect rhythm and made a basket. He made twenty-three points single-handed and the other team made twenty-one.

That spring some of the boys said they had never seen anybody change in three months as Ray had. They elected him captain of the



Courtesy The Journal of Health and Physical Education

track team and he became an all-round athlete, and all-state football player. When he came to graduate it was said that he was one of the toughest fellows that ever came into the college and one of the finest fellows that ever graduated; to look him in the face when you passed him in the hall made a whole day go straight. When he came to graduate he came to my office and he said, "Something was taken off me when I came into this room some years ago. My friendships went better, my studies went better, my athletics went better." And he added, and I have never forgotten his words, "But there was a big barn to clean."

I went down to the University of Wisconsin. Coach Jones had liked the spirit of the McAlles-ter boys down at the Drake relays and wanted me to tell certain secrets. I opened up and told of the joy of rhythm, lightening yourself, about running for the joy of it and the love of your fellow men. Don't run for yourself but run for the love of your teammates and for the joy of running. A young chap there, slightly bow-legged, grabbed me by the hand, "I want to get like that. I want to get like that fellow, Ray," he said. I went home and read in the paper a few weeks later that the Big Ten meet was to be held and that the championship would lie within Ohio, Illinois, and Iowa. The next day I read that Wisconsin had run away with the meet, led by the little bow-legged chap. They couldn't stop him. I have had this experience of seeing that joy working out so marvelously in athletics and I also feel that it applies to other fields.

I want to make this digression. My father was in the insurance business. He was president of a fire insurance company of Des Moines. Three different companies that he went into doubled their business within a year after he went into them and his secret was getting his agents into the spirit of a harmonious, happy family.

On one occasion our football team was going to play a great Catholic institution with a tremendous team. It was a night game and the prediction was we would be defeated forty to nothing. The boys came into my room that morning and when I asked them what they came for they said, "We are all afraid, and we would like to have you talk to us." I went to the electric light and pressed the button and then turned it off again. "You see there is a connection here, but there is a little open place and when I turn the switch it closes that. Once the Governor of Minnesota was trying to get a message up to Duluth by telephone at a certain hour and a great storm snapped the wire. They sent out a big Swedish lineman to fix it. The wire was too short to join. Knowing the hour when the Governor was to speak, he stood with one end of the wire in each hand and closed the gap himself; he let that message flow through him and lived to tell the tale. Now, fellows, every one of you press yourselves into the gap and close that circuit. Let each fellow forget himself and play for the team." And then I said, "If somebody has faith in such a thing as another power greater than himself, per-

(Continued on page 470)

What the Schools Can Do to Prepare Children

By

DR. J. W. STUDEBAKER
U. S. Commissioner of Education

IT HAS NOT always been advisable, or even thinkable, for a school man to make public utterance on the subject of recreation in connection with education. Our public schools are, in large part, an inheritance of our Puritan forebears, and the word recreation hardly had a place in their vocabulary. Education was a serious business conducted in the "interest of piety and learning," and going to school was a strenuous undertaking. Eight years before the Mayflower sailed, the Reverend John Brinsley, pastor and pedagogue, had the temerity to suggest that children be given a fifteen-minute recess from study in the middle of the morning session, which session began at six and lasted until twelve, and another similar breathing spell in the afternoon session which was also of five hours duration. Brinsley's suggestion was looked upon with favor by some of his more human and humane contemporaries, but there were others who complained bitterly that in adopting the recess periods "such schools do nothing but encourage play."

Two and a half centuries later I am asked and expected to say something from this platform not merely in passive encouragement of play but on what the schools may do actively to prepare children for play, for play and recreation are much the same thing. At any rate, we are recreated by some form of appropriate play.

The School Recess a Peril

But it was not merely the Puritan pedagogues of the 17th century who were opposed to any encouragement of play in connection with education. It is only fifty years since the school recess was in

danger of its existence. In 1883 so august a body as the National Council of Education appointed a committee to investigate and report to the Council on the question of whether the recess period should or should not be abolished. The report began by stating that "the practice of dispensing with recess during the daily sessions of school is increasing. . . . The advocates of such abolition claim: (1) That this will conserve the health of the pupils by preventing exposure to weather. (2) It will tend to refinement by removing the opportunities for rude and boisterous play. (3) It will take away the opportunity for association with the vicious, and consequent corruption of morals; and (4) It will relieve teachers of a disagreeable duty and lighten their labors."

Here were accusations of play which the Pilgrim Fathers might have uttered but which, prior to the last quarter of the 19th century, few teachers would have considered. Before that time the recess, or rather, what went on during the recess, had taken care of itself. It was managed by the pupils and managed well. Something had occurred to upset the normal state of school-playground society, especially in large communities, for it was only in cities that the recess was being done away with. You know what was happening. Cities were increasing in size; their populations were becoming heterogeneous; they were building larger schools but, unfortunately, they were not providing playgrounds of cor-

for the New Frontiers in Recreation

responding size, for city lots were growing valuable and somehow space for play did not seem worth the needed expenditure. In a word, a horde of children of miscellaneous origin was let loose at recess—a company which, from its very size and consistency was no longer self-organizing and self-regulatory in its activities even if ample room and facilities for play had been provided. Moreover, for various reasons the children were fast losing the very traditions of normal play. It is little wonder that the teachers wanted to be relieved of the disagreeable duty of trying to maintain order, for they were themselves seldom interested in play and could not appreciate a solution of the situation other than that of doing away with it.

School men of the day saw nothing in play worth encouraging or preserving. They were, however, attempting to preserve and promote muscular exercise as a means of discipline and for purposes of counteracting the physiological effects of school room confinement. In fact, they were substituting classroom gymnastics for the out-of-door activities of recess. But schoolroom gymnastics were not play nor were they associated with the idea of play. Play involves emotional activity with all the bodily changes which emotional stimulus brings about. The gymnastic exercises of the classroom were doubtless of some help in altering the circulation of the blood and for resting overused muscles, but the nervous and emotional tension of the well-disciplined class of that day was not relieved. The entire child needed a change—not merely his lungs or his legs.

This was "physical training," but physical trainers were not concerned with such common activities as took place on the playground. Schools were preparing for life and life was for work. Factories blew their whistles for beginning work at 7 a. m. and for quitting work at 6 p. m.; stores opened at 7 and closed at 9.

But social change had come and this was acutely evident on the school ground and at recess. The recess period was troubling school men as it never had done before, and the easy way out of the trouble seemed to be to abolish the recess.

A Happy Change of Attitude

You know the change of attitude of educators toward play which has come about in a

quarter of a century. The activities of the playground have been included as foundation stones in the art of physical education and they are now recognized as important means of training in mutual understanding and cooperation.

A community has gone a long way when it passes a law requiring or even permitting an outlay of public funds for recreation, and yet 37 of our states now have laws requiring our schools to provide facilities and instruction in physical education and, as we have already noted, physical education now includes preparation for and participation in recreation. Indeed, two of our states have published courses of study in this field which bear the title of a *Course of Study in Recreation*. But some states have gone still farther in this field of legislation, as witness such a law as that of Michigan which permits any school district to "operate a system of public recreation and playgrounds; acquire, equip, and maintain land, buildings, or other recreational facilities; employ a superintendent of recreation," etc.; or that of Colorado, which empowers any school district to operate a system of public recreation and playgrounds and to vote a tax to provide funds for such operation. What would our Puritan forebears have thought of such doings in the way of statute making?

Not all play is truly recreative in the larger sense. This is especially true where the element of rivalry and competition enter in. It is easy to be ruled by the desire of winning at all costs rather than by the spirit of friendly recognition of the ability of others. It is here that the physical director rises to the occasion and becomes a real educator. It is his high office to make the most of the play situation for cultivating in his pupils an appreciation of sportsmanship with all that that word connotes. Games and athletics may improve character or lead to better citizenship or they may not. It all depends—and in public schools, it depends very much on the teacher of physical education and on his ideals of character and citizenship. Fortunately we are preparing splendid teachers of physical education in our training schools, and our states are making appropriate requirements for the certification of such teachers.

The schools are providing children with a place to play; they are teaching them how to play, and how to play fair, and to this end they are furnishing that supervision of play made so imperative by the social changes already mentioned. Many of our states set minimum limits in areas of playgrounds, and opportunity for and guidance in play is often provided after school and on Saturdays. Moreover, the fence between school and community is being torn down and the school and community playground systems are being fused. The director of physical education of the school often becomes the director of recreation of the community. The school reaches into the out-of-school life of the child and the school playground is returning to what it was a half century ago, a place of recreative activity, morning, noon, and night and at recess. Play has been called "the life of the child" and under the management of the school we would give each child a chance to live his life to the full.

I have spoken of the laws which permit this fusion of school and community for recreation. A very significant straw, which shows how strongly the wind blows, is the appointment on the staff of at least one of our state departments of education of an official with the title, Supervisor of Physical Education and *Recreation*. That such an officer is employed, means that physical education and recreation are one so far as the schools of that state are concerned, and whether the activities developed are carried on in school hours or at other seasons. The management of after-school, or out-of-school play, seems to be accepted in many quarters as a responsibility of the school.

Where the school authorities do not have charge of the recreational activities of the community there should be close sympathy and understanding between those who manage such activities in and out of school hours. There must be no conflict and no friction, but mutual helpfulness, if the recreational life of the community is to be fully served.

Physical Recreation Not Enough

So much for those activities of mind and

body which we call physical, which are so vastly important in the life of the child and are valuable for active or passive participation in later years. The Oxford dictionary defines recreation as "the action of recreation, or fact of being recreated by some pleasant occupation, pastime or amusement," and fortunately life yields other occupations, pastimes and amusements besides vaulting a bar or watching a ball game. In this dictionary the first illustration of the use of the word, "recreation," dates back to 1477 and is the admonition "for recreation, read some good history." Now a person who finds the reading of a history a "pleasant occupation, pastime or amusement" has to know how to read.

In 1477 the ability to read, whether it were of history or of the sporting page (had there been one to read in those days) was confined

to the few. In our public schools we open the vast playground of literature to every child whether it be in the realm of prose or poetry, of history or romance. We not only give pupils admittance to this wonderful realm of recreation, but we coach them in the possibilities of play along these lines. We introduce them also to the limitless

"Here then is the task of the new school in the new day; provision of a life-long program in education through which not only boys and girls, but men and women have at least the opportunity, an equitable opportunity, fully and completely to find themselves."

—John W. Studebaker.

fields of science in which they may become active performers as well as enthusiastic fans. Who, but a very small circle, would ever have heard of Joseph Priestly, the clergyman, but the world knows the Priestly who played with test tubes and chemicals; Benjamin Franklin, printer, was lost to memory long ago, but Benjamin Franklin, kite-flyer, is not forgotten; Lewis Carroll, teacher of mathematics, is dead and buried, but Lewis Carroll, playing with Alice and the other inhabitants of Wonderland, is very much alive. The recreative activities of Priestly, Franklin, Carroll, and many others, have broadened life and living for all, materially and spiritually, and the play of these men was made possible by education.

Our schools are, haltingly perhaps, but surely, opening to the child the delightful recreational fields of art and of music, whether it be as appreciative onlooker upon the product of professional producers, or as active partici-

pant in the greater joys of amateur performance with brush and pigments, with violin or with voice.

In the inertia which accompanies education we are apt to overlook the fact that the activities we call recreational may be as important for the child as those we consider work. The child with abilities in art and music may have his development curtailed by too much insistence upon what we have long considered as "more fundamental" subjects. We should remember that great artists and musicians have been highly educated persons even though they knew little of algebra and less of Latin. The school was not allowed to interfere with the unfolding of their genius. It is very significant that passive enjoyment of the better things of art is being developed through instructional visits to art museums, while the phonograph and radio are widely used for interesting the child in the best products in the field of music.

It is more significant that New York City is setting an example in the development of a "high school of art and music" in which students with talents along these lines may pursue those studies which we like to call "regular" and at the same time have an opportunity for education along lines in which recreation and work are one and the same thing.

The Schools Have a Large Responsibility

The schools have not been *preparing* their pupils for *new frontiers* in recreation. They have been *making* and *broadening* those frontiers. They have been, and are, preparing for the better use of the leisure which we are to have in larger measure than was formerly known.

Just at present too much leisure time has been thrust upon our students as they leave school, for all play and no work is a misfortune, but this superabundant leisure furnishes opportunity for development of the interests which have been aroused and sharpened by the public school.

We in the Office of Education have been greatly concerned with this group of the, as yet, unemployed, and in the possibilities of improving their opportunities for living and for making a living. Through a special grant of funds from the General Education Board we have been able to carry on a study of the needs of unemployed youth in a representative selection of communities along lines of occupation, education and recreation. We have

been studying the various attempts which have been made to meet the situation, with the aim of presenting the best possible procedures. We hope to promote the development of appropriate services for youth under state and local departments of education. There is no new problem here except to extend activities which have ended with graduation from high school to those young people who are not taken care of by industry, by colleges, by CCC camps, and other agencies. We are dealing again not with frontiers of recreation but with *frontiers of leisure time*.

But adults also face these frontiers of leisure and many of them are ill prepared for it, for their schooling dates back to an earlier and more work-a-day world. Adult education is far from complete if it prepares only for making a living.

Life is rather barren without play of body or of mind. In the motion picture and the radio we have powerful means not only for passing our time but for education for the better use of that time. The leisure of the adult cannot be better spent than in the study of, and active participation in, the great game of public life which is staged without gate fees before our eyes every day. In comparison, a game of golf or of football is simple and tame and lacking in importance.

In preparing, then, for the larger life which growing leisure affords, our schools need to realize the values of play. Whether we call it physical or mental it is part of life and involves psychic as well as physiologic processes, and its implications may extend to social relations. The needs of each age must be appropriately met, for the needs of children in the first grades differ from those in the grades above, and the needs of the adult are not quite those of youth. We talk much of carry-over values in education but this applies only to a limited extent. Fundamental training and memories may be built upon, but the recreational superstructure of later life is something different.

We need to furnish opportunity for play. We need teachers not only of physical education but of all education who can lead the child to appreciate what is best and to accomplish, according to his talents, what is best. We need to extend these efforts to the expansion of the recreational horizons of youth and of adults.

The social changes which have so widened

(Continued on page 471)

Now That Winter's Come!

SO MANY thousands of people are taking up skating for winter recreation that many new areas are needed for this sport in every section. Park recreational areas or private enterprises that have ponds or lakes to use for skating are in the best position for a long season. Pond ice can be used in the early and late winter, which in Western Massachusetts starts around the middle of December and runs until the middle of March in normal winters. Last year in Springfield there were 63 skating days or over two months of the three months' season. This is a sport, therefore, that is worth providing for. It offers more hours of recreation in a small place for a greater number of people than any other winter sport.

On ice built up on land prepared for the purpose the season cannot be as long, the reason being that four to six inches of frost in the ground are required before starting to make ice, and this requires several days of freezing weather in the early season, and in the late season the snow melts through ice on land much more quickly than it does the thicker ice over the water. It is possible, however, to have 45 or 50 days of skating on ice artificially prepared where there are no ponds available.

Facilities

For areas where there are ponds, or in such cases where ponds or lakes are to be built, it is necessary to select a space that will meet the following requirements:

To get the maximum amount of use and enjoyment out of your skating season careful planning is necessary. Here are some suggestions

By

HAROLD L. DAVENPORT

1. House for skaters' use and for storing equipment
2. Lighting of house and skating area
3. Banks on two sides with a gentle slope
4. Water supply for flooding the ice

House. It is essential to have a location where a portable house or shelter can be erected at the edge of the pond for storing working equipment. A room should be set aside with several benches for changing skates, with a corner screened in by wire with shelves for checking shoes. There should also be room for a hot dog and coffee concession and a sizable round, heavy iron stove for heating in the center. For the use of the skaters a runway should be constructed from the house to the ice surface.

Lighting. Lighting for night skating should be planned, as this will double the number of skating hours. Skating for many people is not possible during the winter daylight hours, but with lighted areas any night that is not stormy is made available in otherwise extremely dark sections, since ponds are often in the gullies. Flood lights with 1500 watt bulbs can be set on poles on the shore of a pond.

Each one of these will light about 20,000 square feet of skating surface.

Banks. Banks should be graded so the early winter snows can be pushed entirely off the ice, as the weight of the snow causes water to come up around the



Courtesy Hiram College

edges, and if left on the ice it eventually cuts down the skating area. This water will remain about the edges for several days and is therefore a continual nuisance.

Where the banks around the pond are steep, the snow must be removed some 50 feet beyond the edge of the skating area planned, as the ice within that 50 foot area will be covered with water and will be useless. A roadway must be planned for down to the ice surface so that trucks may be conveniently driven onto the ice.

Water Supply. The water supply should either be piped water that will supply a 2" hose or a gasoline pump. A shut-off valve should be below the frost line in boxes about 4 feet square, well packed with manure to prevent freezing. If there is no water supply possible, a gasoline pump that will supply a 2" hose or fire hose will serve equally well. If a pump of this sort is used, a 2" bit for boring a hole in the ice can be obtained, and the pump supply pipe put down through the ice in such a hole drilled in any section of the pond or in several sections, so that a shorter length of hose may be used for flooding purposes. Pumps of this character can be bought that will supply from ten to twenty thousand gallons an hour.

Warning! Do not use anything smaller than a 2" hose; a 2½" hose is better, with a gasoline pump, as the resistance caused with a 1" hose in a couple of hundred feet is so great as to cut down the flow to such an extent that a much longer time will be required for flooding. A 2½" hose will give practically the full capacity of the pump. The hose must be kept in a warm place or the water remaining in it will freeze. It must not be laid down on the ice when the pump is not running. The pond water is very close to the freezing point, and when left a minute or two will freeze so that the hose is useless until thawed out.

Artificial Skating Areas

Skating areas may be made on reasonably level land, tennis courts or any section that will hold water. The land must have a clay base or gravel over clay or a foundation that can be readily frozen. Sand will not freeze solidly enough to hold through the season, and should not be used under any circumstances. A swampy section or one where a small brook may be dammed is very good.

Through the courtesy of Harold M. Gore, Secretary of the Western Massachusetts Winter Sports Committee, we have been permitted to reprint this article on skating facilities and the care of ice, which was originally issued as Bulletin No. 63 of the Committee's series of bulletins.

In making ice on a suitable foundation, it is necessary to flow the water from the open end of a hose, starting in the section opposite the water supply and working back fast enough so that the water will not stand on the ground and flow. It is well to wait until the

ground has several inches of frost, and care must be taken that the first water put on is a very thin sheet and freezes quickly on the surface of the ground. Any standing water will melt the frost and seep away, causing air holes that are difficult to fill. A temperature of around 20° above zero or lower is best for starting an artificial rink.

When this first flooding is entirely frozen, a second and repeated floodings may be continued throughout the cold spell until two to four inches of ice are made. Six inches of ice are preferable to hold frost enough so that the ice surface will remain hard when the temperature goes above freezing in the sunny part of the day.

On land that is not level, the low parts must be carefully filled and frozen first, since the water will run to this section and, being so much warmer than the frost, will melt it out, and will prevent the making of ice until it is thoroughly frozen again.

The reason a battery of tennis courts is so often used is that the surface has a very slight grade and is flat so the water can be spread evenly and quickly. Another important feature is that the work done in building the tennis courts serves both summer and winter use, giving at least nine or ten months' enjoyment out of the twelve. Tennis courts, moreover, are usually made with a clay base and in some instances asphalt, both of which are well suited for ice making.

Care of the Ice

For scraping snow from larger areas, a Ford truck weighted down with a ton of sand should be used, with a snow scraper attached to the front. This scraper ought to be of the type with a swinging center section so as to be easily drawn back without accumulating any snow. Such a truck can push a large amount of snow in a short time and can be easily handled. Several such trucks can be used at the same time. After trucks have scraped in this manner, hand scrapers should be made with a board about 3 feet long and 6 or 8 inches high, with a one inch scraping blade attached to

the front side and an 8 foot round handle attached to the back side so that the board will slant backward when in scraping position. Several of these scrapers should be used, with the men starting at one side of a pond and going all the way across, scraping the fine snow left by the truck scrapers.

In large areas a truck with a rotary power brush attached to it may be used instead of hand scrapers. In smaller areas where there are hockey rinks, Fordson or Worthington tractors with rubber tires may be used in place of trucks, as they can be more easily handled in small areas. They will not, however, remove as much snow at one time and cannot move as deep snow as the Ford trucks loaded down with sand. The Ford trucks are also much faster. On hockey rinks it is necessary to handscape the corners and shovel the snow out unless the ends are made so that sections can be removed and a truck driven straight through the open section.

A heavy duty ice planer which is pulled behind a truck is necessary so that when the ice is cut up by skaters or is rough because of weather conditions, from $\frac{1}{8}$ " to $\frac{1}{4}$ " of the surface can be planed off, leaving the surface smooth. On pond ice it is often much cheaper to plane than to flood. On the other hand, there are times when so much planing would be necessary that flooding would be advisable. Consequently both kinds of equipment should be at hand.

On artificial ponds it is better to flood, as thick ice will resist the heat better. On pond ice in the late winter there is often not enough frost in the ice to freeze solid the water put on by flooding, and during this late season the surface can be smoothed much better by planing. It often happens that the ice surface melts on a hot afternoon in late February or early March, and that the honeycombed surface can be planed off as soon as the sun goes down, leaving solid ice to be used by the skaters at night.

For hockey rinks it is necessary to have a couple of dozen of mill brooms as the players cut up so much ice in fine chips that it must be swept off. The scrapers will not remove it all, and the game requires smooth ice. Before the hockey rink is flooded it should always be swept, as the small snow particles will freeze more quickly and leave a very rough surface. A very light flooding is all that is spread on the ice for hockey.

The time to work is when the weather requires it. Due to the variable weather conditions, officials

in charge of the care of the ice have found by experience that the work must be done with the change of weather, regardless of the time of day or night. Those who take their own time to do the work will cause more expense, will often find it impossible to work for several days because the weather has got ahead of them and, therefore, will be responsible for losing many days of skating that the public could enjoy.

Snow must be removed immediately after the storm finishes, and with the proper judgment can be partially removed during a storm. If a storm stops during the night the ice may be worked on early the next morning, but if the storm ends in the early part of the day the ice should receive immediate attention that day. When several inches of snow remain on the ice for more than ten or twelve hours, the weight of the snow will cause the ice to sink and water to come up, making it impossible for trucks to move the snow which is wet underneath. The pond will then have to wait until the water saturates all of the snow which takes many days. The worst feature of this condition is that several inches of snow ice will be on top of the hard black ice, and snow ice melts with the least amount of heat and is a very poor surface for skating. The black ice should and can be maintained from the beginning of the season to the end, both to make the work of cleaning as inexpensive as possible and to offer the greatest amount of skating time. Black ice will stand temperatures up to 40° for some hours without becoming soft on the surface. It is evident, therefore, that the snow *must be kept off* continually.

In any section of the ice where snow is left for twenty-four hours, it will be wet on the bottom and freeze to such an extent that it cannot be completely removed. So under no circumstances should snow ever be piled in the middle or on any part of the skating area. It should always be pushed to one side or the other, leaving the skating area clear. It does not matter how thick the ice may be on a pond, several inches of snow will weight it down so that water comes up. This makes it necessary for snow clearing organizations to prepare their work to begin the day the storm ends or the following day at the latest.

A fall of snow up to ten inches or thereabouts can be cleared with Ford trucks by pushing short sections to the side at one time. Such heavy falls do not usually come until the middle of winter, and if it is not possible to push this snow onto the

(Continued on page 472)

The Dust Problem on the Playground

THE NEED for adequate playgrounds to take care of children during their play periods and for the recreation of their elders has been recognized and is now receiving the earnest attention of progressive municipalities.

Grants of funds have been made by governing bodies to this phase of community development, and such action on their part has been matched by liberal gifts of ground and funds by public-spirited citizens.

Some of the Problems

As the program for recreation has developed many problems have arisen. Some of these have been of the "must" type, requiring solution in order that the

Photograph of the Horace Mann School Playground taken six months after one application of Sani-Soil-Set

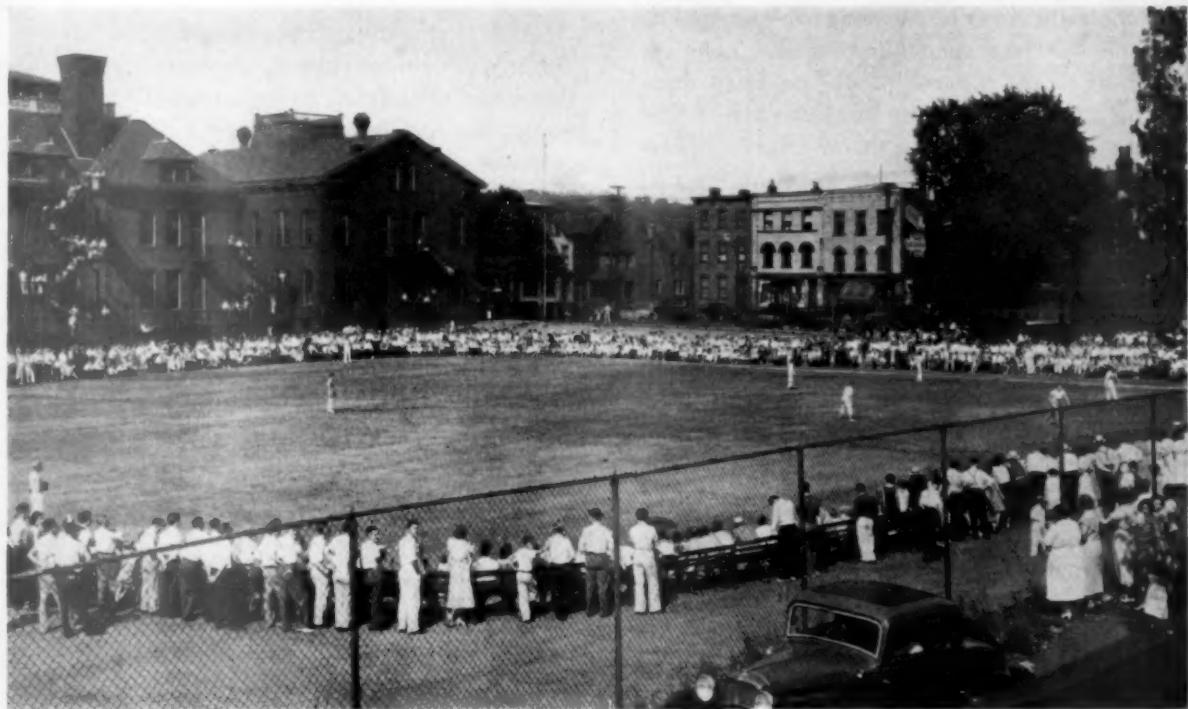
Have you succeeded in conquering that annoying problem of dust on your playgrounds? A recreation executive tells us how he has solved it.

By LOUIS C. SCHROEDER
Superintendent of Recreation
Pittsburgh, Pa.

program might proceed. Others are of the "annoyance" type, more or less severe, depending

upon the weather or season, surrounding conditions, or the nature of the playground itself. The tendency in the second class of problems is to hope for the best and permit these conditions to go on from year to year with partial remedies to ameliorate conditions rather than to take them in hand for proper solution.

One problem of the second class is the dust problem common to all but hard-surfaced grounds. If it would be feasible to maintain grass surfaces on playgrounds this would be an easy solution. Experience has shown this is not possible and recreation authorities agree that the used surfaces of



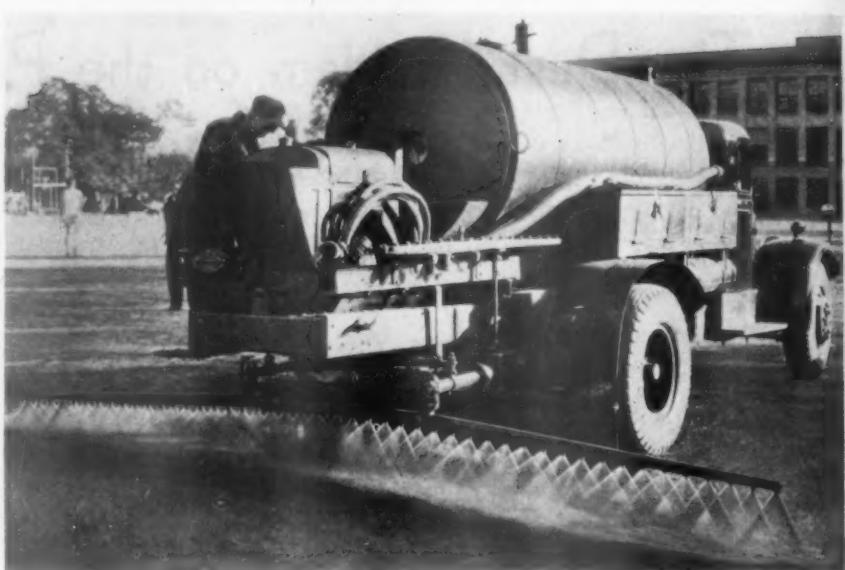
playground should be clear of plant life and that the dust problem must be solved with this type of surface in mind.

This problem of dust is important to everyone interested in recreation activities. Playgrounds to be of most value must be located close to the public they serve. It is well known that very often a proposed playground is objected to by some adjacent neighbors who claim that they are a source of annoyance and that the value of their property would be materially reduced. Much of this annoyance and decreased property value can be laid directly to the dust arising from the playground, and when one has observed the clouds arising and drifting over adjacent areas in windy weather, he can only agree that the objections have real basis in fact.

Another indictment of the dust evil is based on health considerations, particularly from the standpoint of those using the grounds. Are we doing the right thing to encourage the assembling of people for recreation purposes and then expose them to the hazards of disease from dust-laden air? Of interest along this same line are the present strenuous efforts of manufacturers in certain lines, encouraged by state governments and insurance companies, to improve dust conditions in their plants in order to prevent disease.

Dust is destructive to clothing, not only that worn by those on the playground but also, that of spectators and passers-by. It is particularly damaging to the Monday morning wash and the complaints from this source alone form a driving incentive for the solution of this problem.

The dust problem in Pittsburgh and environs is in all probability more severe on account of the nature of the city's industries than it is in most other communities. It is prevalent in all, however, and a satisfactory solution has been much desired but not much has been done about it. Calcium chloride has been used in many places to allay dust. This salt possesses the property of attracting moisture and is effective until it loses this property, the period of its effectiveness, de-



The sprinkler truck which distributes the preparation over the surface plays a very important part in the process

pending upon atmospheric conditions. It has long been known that petroleum tars and asphaltic materials possess desirable dust arresting and water-proofing qualities for dirt roads. Such products, however, are obviously unsuitable for application to playgrounds.

Advantages Noted

Early this summer the writer conceived the idea that this field offered an opportunity for the investigation and development of a more effective dust arresting material for playgrounds, and approached the Gulf Refining Company's research engineers. He learned that extensive research was being carried out in the laboratories, as well as practical demonstration on a school playground operated by the Board of Education. The application of Sani-Soil-Set to this playground had been made some two months previous. An inspection of the ground by the writer disclosed the following:

1. The surface had a dark appearance with no dust apparent. School attendant reported none had been noticed since treatment.
2. Permanency was shown by the fact that the appearance of the field had not changed. Observations since that time have confirmed this evidence and have indicated that the effect of the treatment will be cumulative; that is, the benefit will extend to next year when a lighter application will be effective.

(Continued on page 472)

Some Joys and Problems

By

MARY PRICE ROBERTS
Grand Island, Nebraska

OF COURSE everyone has enjoyed pictures of old-time carolers, in high stockings and puffed breeches and pointed-toed shoes, standing beneath balcony windows strumming guitars. Why did they do that when the manor house fireplace held a huge yule log and food and good ale were dispensed freely by the lord of the manor? And who decided which persons should sit inside and look out and which should stand outside and sing in? I wonder if the singers were poor artists who spread Christmas cheer for the sake of coins thrown from that balcony window. But if they were, I doubt whether their legs would be as plump and round as the pictures pretend. Surely some would have had knobby knees and thin, drawn faces! Sometimes I wonder if they were just people who liked to sing and had to sing and made the best of their chances at Christmas when competition was low because their rivals preferred to sit inside and enjoy the yule log, the ale, and the plum pudding!

You'd wonder about these things, too, if you'd ever tried to carol at Christmas time. It seemed such a beautiful old custom that our girls' clubs thought we'd try it.

We didn't have time to learn the carols, so one of the leaders had copies made. But alas! the words couldn't be read in the dark, and only three or four had flashlights. We began to understand

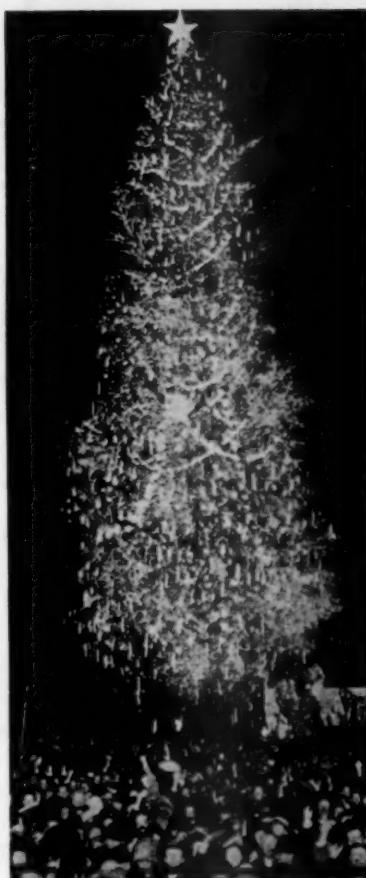


Photo by U. S. Forest Service

A municipal Christmas tree in San Francisco

of Christmas Carolers

Let no one think that a Christmas Caroling program runs itself! But it's worth the effort!

why the old carolers sang by a lamp post, but then we happened to think that they never held copies of the songs. Perhaps they stood there so people could see their fancy costumes. Well, we didn't have any fancy costumes. How can you be picturesque when the thermometer is around zero and there's a foot of snow on the ground?

Anyway, we caroled. We had a long list of shut-ins—

old people, sick people, and others. Grandma Guest begged us to come in because she couldn't hear well. We sang, and then she told us "long ago" stories. "Well, naow, you see, when I was a gerul I ust ta go ta singin' school." There were details about driving to the school and about the "singin' book" with triangular notes. The old lady enjoyed the memory of that Christmas Eve almost a year, her last one.

We stopped at Mr. Brown's. He was a Civil War veteran—a staunch old patriot. One verse of "Silent Night" brought no response, but a slight shining under the shade indicated that he was at home. So we knocked. When he opened the door we greeted him with "The Star-Spangled Banner." He stood at attention till we had finished, then invited us in. He showed us some relics of the war and asked us to sing "Marching Through Georgia." We would have enjoyed staying longer, but it was getting late. "Merry Christmas" we

called over our shoulders. "Don't you yell that at me!" he stormed. "There ain't anything to this Christmas business!" "Hurrah for the Fourth of July," cried Judy. That made us all double up with laughter, so we didn't hear his reply, if he made any.

We were glad we stopped at Mrs. Payne's. She wasn't a shut-in, but she had done more than anyone else in our town for girls' clubs. When she heard our voices outside the window, she called her two little girls, and they came and peered at us with astonishment and delight. Then Mrs. Payne turned out the lights (she told us afterward it was so they could see us out there), and we could see her and the children dimly by the light of the red and blue fire in the base burner. It was a beautiful Christmas picture of "peace on earth."

We should like to have let that be the climax, but we couldn't. "We must sing to Mrs. Hosper," our leader said. "I doubt whether the old lady has had a real Christmas since her only grandchild died." We could hardly find our way to the house, on a hillside and buried in trees and shrubbery. Mrs. Hosper sat near the window alone—very old, very bent, and very wrinkled. She hitched her chair closer to the window, then sat quietly and listened. Pretty soon we noticed tears trickling down her cheeks. "Let's sing another," one of the girls whispered. We had to go after that. Did our "Merry Christmas, Grandma!" sound strange to her ears?

We had to rush to get ready for the Christmas Eve programs at the churches. Some of our families had gone on, others were nervously waiting for us. It was an anticlimax to the scenes at Grandma Hosper's and Mrs. Payne's.

After Christmas, the club sponsors discussed the merits and demerits of the situation. It was a beautiful custom, and it brought joy and Christmas cheer to lonely hearts. But the girls were chilled, they were tired with tramping all over town in the

snow, they had gulped down only a few bits of supper, they had been late to the church exercises and upset everybody's plans. Yet they had a wonderful experience, had new light on the meaning of Christmas. Nobody would want to drop the custom, least of all the girls themselves.

And Out of It Came a New Plan

Out of this experience a workable plan was evolved, modified from year to year. The essential points were these:

1. The town was divided into districts determined by several considerations, particularly the number of shut-ins and the distance between their houses.

2. The club girls were divided into groups according to the districts in which they lived.

3. Each group of girls sang to the shut-ins in its own district. This arrangement saved time and energy since it was not necessary for the girls to walk all over town. When the caroling was finished, no girl found herself a mile or two from home.

4. Each group had a leader, a member of the patrons' council or some other responsible person chosen by the council. In cold weather this leader asked permission for the girls to come inside and sing. Thus bodies and voices were protected from the cold.

5. The club sponsors chose a convenient meeting place for each group of singers. Every club member was notified by her sponsor concerning the group she was to be in, the leader, and the place of meeting. Each leader had a list of the girls in her group of carolers and a list of homes to be visited.

6. Each club member could invite one other girl to carol with her group. Some girls who didn't belong to clubs wanted to carol too, so why shouldn't they? It proved a good thing, for there was a year or two when there weren't enough members, and these outsiders helped us to preserve the tradition.

7. Caroling start-

(Continued on page 473)



Courtesy Houston, Texas, Recreation Department

For A Merry Christmas

"CHRISTMAS DAY"—a Choral Fantasy on Old Carols by Gustav Holst, for mixed chorus, published by Novello (obtainable from H. W. Gray Co., 159 East 48th St., New York City) at 25¢ a copy. A delightfully spirited choral piece arranged with originality by a genius in choral writing.

"CHILDE JESUS"—cantata for mixed chorus by Joseph W. Clokey and Hazel Jean Kirk. For mixed or treble voices. Traditional Christmas carols arranged in order and skillfully linked together by solos and passages in recitative to tell the complete Christmas story. Score, 60¢. Chorus parts, 15¢. C. C. Birchard and Co., 221 Columbus Avenue, Boston, Mass.

"WHEN THE CHRIST CHILD CAME"—Cantata for mixed voices with four solo voices by J. W. Clokey and L. S. Porter. Not difficult. C. C. Birchard and Co., 75¢.

"THE NATIVITY." A play with music for children based on old French songs by L. D'O. Warner and M. H. Barney. E. C. Schirmer Music Co., 75¢.

"CAROL OF THE RUSSIAN CHILDREN" by Harvey D. Gaul—published for both mixed and women's voices by G. Schirmer, Inc., 3 East 43rd St., New York, 15¢.

"CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR SONGS" reprinted from the Botsford Collection by the Womans Press, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York, 25¢.

"YULETIDE WAKES, YULETIDE BREAKS" by Spicer. An informal program to be used where time, space and funds will not permit an elaborate entertainment. Womans Press, 50¢.

"CHRISTMAS IN MERRIE ENGLAND" by Hofer. A charming celebration with old English songs and customs and a short masque in rhyme. From 30 to 80 may take part. Clayton F. Summy Co., Chicago, Illinois. 25¢.

"JEANNETTE-ISABELLA" by B. Elsmith and C. Repper, C. C. Birchard and Co. A little song-play or pageant based upon the charming Provencal carol, "Jeannette-Isabella." Extremely simple and suitable either for grade children in church or school, or for treble-voice groups of all ages. 50¢.

"THE NATIVITY" by Ekman and Fyffe. A mystery play for voices with piano or organ. Words and music taken from old French Noels. Oliver Ditson, 166 Terrace St., Boston, Mass. 75¢.

"CHRISTMAS IN PEASANT FRANCE" by Hofer. A play introducing Noels, Chansons, and traditions of the people with French and English words. Clayton F. Summy Co. 50¢.

"THE STAR GLEAMS" by Speare. A Christmas community choral. As many people as desired may participate. Familiar hymns and carols with tableaux. Samuel French, 25 West 45th St., New York. 35¢.

Collections of Carols

SHEET OF CHRISTMAS CAROLS, words only. The National Recreation Association 80¢ per 100.

This list of Christmas music has been prepared by A. D. Zanzig of the National Recreation Association in the hope that it will provide helpful source material for communities and groups planning their Christmas celebrations.

O, Come All Ye Faithful
Silent Night
Hark! The Herald Angels Sing
Here We Come A-Caroling
It Came Upon the Midnight Clear
O Little Town of Bethlehem
Deck the Hall
Good King Wenceslas
The First Nowell
God Rest You Merry, Gentlemen

COMMUNITY CHRISTMAS CAROLS,
No. 9, words and music. The

H. W. Gray Co. 10¢ each. \$5.00 per 100.

Adeste Fidelis
The First Nowell
Good King Wenceslas
God Rest You Merry, Gentlemen
We Three Kings of the Orient Are
The Cherry Tree Carol
What Child Is This?
Good Christian Men, Rejoice
The Holly and the Ivy
The Wassail Song
Silent Night
O Little Town of Bethlehem

STANDARD CHRISTMAS CAROLS, No. 1, words and music. Theodore Presser Co., 1712 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. 10¢ each or \$6.00 per 100.

Adeste Fidelis
Away in a Manger
The First Nowell
God Rest You Merry, Gentlemen
Good Christian Men, Rejoice
Good King Wenceslas
Hark! The Herald Angels Sing
Joy to the World
O Little Town of Bethlehem
O Sanctissima
Silent Night
We Three Kings of the Orient Are
While Shepherds Watched Their Flocks
I Saw Three Ships

STANDARD SONGS, No. 4, Christmas Carols, Ancient and Modern. Words and music. 20¢ each, \$16.00 per 100. C. C. Birchard and Co.

O Come All Ye Faithful
Angels From the Realms of Glory
Joy to the World
Awake and Sing
Away in the Manger
Deck the Hall
The First Nowell
Good King Wenceslas
Good Tidings
Happy Christmas Morning
Hark! the Herald Angels Sing
The Holly and the Ivy
The Host and His Guests
In His Lowly Manger
It Came Upon the Midnight Clear
I Saw Three Ships
O Little Town of Bethlehem
Carol of the Birds
O Star, Lovely Star

(Continued on page 474)

WORLD AT PLAY

Congratulations to Berkeley!

anniversary number. Twenty-five years ago the first meeting of the Recreation Commission was held in the office of the Mayor. The report reminisces in a most interesting way about early days and the acquisition of the first playground, a small area adjacent to City Hall. From this modest beginning the city has developed a modern Recreation Department with twenty-five municipal and school playgrounds and fourteen beautiful parks. Berkeley now has recreation assets valued at \$484,745. In addition to the fourteen city parks, there are forty acres of parking strips, a nursery and five major recreation buildings.

A Junior Gallery

THE Newark, New Jersey, Museum has initiated an interesting project in its junior gallery which is devoted to a series of exhibits of children's art. This is the latest development in the museum's program of many years of work in children's art. The children themselves have arranged and hung the exhibit, an important feature of which is a large mural occupying one side of the wall of the gallery, which the children completed during their vacation time. The catalogue issued by the museum to mark the opening of the new gallery is also the work of the children.

The Fall Program in Wilkes Barre

WITH the aid of FERA, which has supplied seventeen workers for an additional six weeks, the Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania, Playground and Recreation Association is conducting the fall program. Athletics include tennis under the leadership of the men workers; athletics for girls and handcraft under the leadership of women workers. Several

464

THE 1934-35 report of the Berkeley, California, Recreation Department is the silver

streets are open for play from four o'clock until dark each night and in four parks a similar plan is in operation. A number of workers are conducting activities in institutions such as the Old Ladies' Home, the Children's Home, and the prison.

The National Park Trust Fund

THE first donation to the recently created National Park Trust Fund has been announced by Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes. This gift is a check for \$5000 from the Metro-Goldwyn-Meyer Distributing Corporation, in recognition of facilities placed at the company's disposal in the filming of the feature picture, "Sequoia," made in Sequoia National Park. The National Park Trust Fund was created last July by act of Congress for the furtherance of national park projects, particularly those connected with the preservation and restoration of historic sites and areas of scientific and geologic interest. The monies or securities comprising the fund are to be invested and reinvested from time to time by the Secretary of the Treasury in a manner to be determined by a special board.

A Park and Playground Advisory Commission

THE City Council of Akron, Ohio, has created a Park and Playground Advisory Commission to study the city's recreational facilities and needs and make recommendations to the Council and the voters in another year. There will be nine members on the Council.

Carrom Tournaments

CARROM is purely a game of skill, popular with both children and adults. The recently established National Carrom Association announces that tournaments will be played on a national scale, the association having been organized to give direction and encouragement to the many

GULF SANI-SOIL-SET

Solves Playground Dust Problems



Here is a public school playground which was treated with GULF SANI-SOIL-SET 6 months before the photograph was taken. It has been used daily by school as well as neighborhood children.



The dust problem was solved at this public playground in the heart of a major city by applying GULF SANI-SOIL-SET.

New Germicidal Compound is Easily Applied, Inexpensive and Long Lasting

Recreation officials now have a practical solution to the playground dust problem!

A new product—Gulf SANI-SOIL-SET—has been developed by the Gulf Refining Company for dust allaying purposes on earth surface playgrounds. This material can be applied at low cost, will not harm or stain clothes or shoes and under usual conditions of weather and soil, one application per season will suffice.

Let a Gulf representative tell you more about GULF SANI-SOIL-SET.

GULF REFINING COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, PA.

District Sales Offices:
New Orleans

Boston
Houston

New York
Pittsburgh

Philadelphia
Louisville
Toledo

Atlanta



This booklet tells the story of GULF SANI-SOIL-SET and its use. It will be mailed without cost on your request. The coupon is for your convenience.

Makers of
That Good Gulf Gasoline
and Gulflube Motor Oil



GULF REFINING COMPANY

3800 Gulf Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Please send me without obligation, a copy of the booklet "Gulf Sani-Soil-Set for Treating Playgrounds."

Name.....

Company.....

Address.....

boys' clubs who have started tournaments on their own initiative during the past few years. Freeman R. Stearns, national secretary of the association, states that the association has drawn up an official set of tournament rules, has developed community, regional and national plans for conducting tournaments, has prepared a manual of instructions, has designed suitable membership and championship badges, and is offering an award to tournament winners. Any boy or girl is eligible for membership in the Carrom Club, and any group of eight or more members obtaining an adult sponsor is authorized to conduct a tournament under the association rules. The winner is entitled to the silver championship medallion offered by the association to those who qualify as champions. Community, church and school recreation directors, Scout masters and all interested in the tournament plan may secure complete information by writing Mr. Stearns at 200 Ludington Avenue, Ludington, Michigan.

Fall and Winter Camping in California — Opportunities for fall and winter camping at municipal camps are offered by the Playground and Recreation Department of Los Angeles. Week-end outings for girls are available at the Griffith Park Girls' Camp at the low nominal rate of 25 cents per night per girl. These outings are being conducted by such organizations and groups as the Camp Fire Girls, Girl Scouts, Girl Reserves, and church and school groups. Adults and families are being accommodated at Camp Seeley where there are housekeeping cabins and an auto camp.

A New Activities Building in Philadelphia— The Philadelphia Bureau of Recreation initiated its winter program with the opening at the Tustin Recreation Center of a new building, the first to be constructed since 1931. The buff gray one-story building with white trim is 120 feet long and 23 feet deep. A triple arcade nearly 50 feet long connects the two wings of the unit. A combination club, class and community room 33 feet by 20 feet occupies one wing; a comfort station, the other. All indoor walls are finished with glazed terracotta of variegated cream. Control valves for all plumbing fixtures are enclosed in a utility closet, the key to which is held by the worker in charge. According to the architects, this control system is a new development in the

construction of public rooms which will insure perfect sanitation and cut down the expense of maintaining the fixtures. Short flights of steps lead to the playground from the building. The immediate "yard," which is about 20 feet higher than the main athletic field, has been set aside for activities for the smaller children. Two leaders, a man and a woman, are conducting a program of dancing, dramatics, handicraft, and a variety of clubs. On the athletic field organized sports are enjoyed by the older children.

Hallowe'en in Los Angeles — On All Hallow's Eve every municipal playground and recreation center in Los Angeles, California, staged a huge community celebration providing all the traditional fun and none of the destructive pranks commonly associated with the Hallowe'en celebration. Great bonfires blazed forth their invitation to boys and girls and older people, too, to flock to the playgrounds, there to take part in gala carnivals, costume parades, bobbing for apples, games, contests and stunts, and other varieties of Hallowe'en gaiety. In the light of the flames children garbed as witches, goblins, spooks and gnomes frolicked to their hearts' content, while harassed property owners breathed a sigh of relief!

St. Paul Takes Stock of Its Recreation — The Recreation Survey of St. Paul, a project of the Minnesota ERA and sponsored by the St. Paul City Planning Board, has made its appearance in mimeographed form. The survey was made by George H. Herrold, Managing Director and Engineer, and was edited and written by Katherine B. Spear. The report gives the historical background of the development of the recreation movement in St. Paul and discusses facilities and activities under the following headings: Department of Parks, Playgrounds and Public Buildings; Department of Education; Semi-Public and Private Recreation Agencies. There is a chapter on Studies Relating to Public Recreation and also a section on Administration and Costs of Public Recreation.

A Recreation Center for Great Barrington — The \$80,000 barn on the estate of Major Hugh M. Smiley at Great Barrington, Massachusetts, is being converted into a recreation center for

winter sports enthusiasts flocking to Great Barrington on snow trains. The barn is being equipped with living quarters, a kitchen, living room, and all conveniences. The two wings are to be used as sleeping rooms and fireplaces will be installed on each floor. Equipment will be provided for indoor sports. Ski runs are numerous in this section of Massachusetts, two of them being within an easy walk of the center. There are a number of small ponds for skating.

Twelfth Annual Soap Sculpture Competition—The National Soap Sculpture Committee announces the twelfth annual competition for small sculptures in white soap closing May 1, 1936. Classifications include professional; advanced amateur (adults twenty-one years of age and over); senior (those fifteen years and over and under twenty-one); and junior (those under fifteen years of age). A special award will be made to public, private or parochial school or class entering the best exhibit in which a group is participating. In addition, two special awards are offered for the single sculpture best suited to reproduction in bronze and for one best adapted to reproduction in pottery. Further information may be secured from the National Soap Sculpture Committee, 80 East 11th Street, New York City.

Developments in Cincinnati — The Public Recreation Commission reduced golf fees for 1935 to one-half the 1931 charges; taught people to play in group lessons, and took other steps which have made golf in Cincinnati, Ohio, the people's game. Eighty-four hundred different individuals played golf this year on the municipal courses. Of these more than 2,000 had never played the game before. The Commission also reduced tennis fees and taught the game in group lessons free of charge, with the result that 10,000 different Cincinnatians played on the 85 courts. The Commission maintained nearly 1,000 acres as against 358 acres three years ago.

In A Rural District.—Mr. E. L. Walkup, Director of Recreation, Cairo, Illinois, writes that the Recreation Commission is fostering a recreation club organized by the young people in the neighborhood of the Roth Community Chapel. This church is located in what is

MAKE THINGS

"BELTS
SHADE PULLS
PURSES
LANYARDS"

CORD HANDICRAFT

Teachers, Recreation and Playground Instructors, Occupational Therapists, etc., find this craft useful and interesting. **SQUARE KNOTTING** requires practically no equipment, is easy to learn, develops skill and originality and is a pleasant diversion. Send for our catalog and samples FREE or take advantage of our SPECIAL OFFER which includes our regular \$1.00 Instruction Book together with the 50c Beginners Outfit, all for \$1. DON'T DELAY!

P. C. HERWIG CO.
SQUARE KNOT HEADQUARTERS
268 Washington St. Dept. K-12 B'klyn, N. Y.

known as Dog Tooth Bend, a rich agricultural district that is under water during flood periods. The building was erected by the people of the community and regular Sunday services are held there, though no regular minister is in charge of the church. The club of young people which uses the church facilities meets weekly and has produced several plays. The interest of the entire community has been aroused not only in the drama program but also in the social game periods held in connection with the meetings.

A Play Field in Huntington.—The most outstanding recreational development in Huntington, West Virginia, is the completion by the Park Department with ERA help of a play field with ball diamonds, tennis courts, a wading pool, a children's playground and a park building. This building contains showers and toilets, a kitchen, a large room suitable for meetings and social events, and living quarters for the director.

New Playgrounds for Needham, Massachusetts.—In March, 1934, at a town meeting held in Needham, Massachusetts, it was voted to appoint a committee of five to study the recreational needs in the town of Needham, to report to the next annual town meeting and to recommend what appropriations, if any, should be made for the support of playgrounds and of a bathing beach. The committee of five appointed represented the School Committee, the Planning Board, the Village Club, the Board of Trade and the Rosemary Beach. As a result of the report submitted to the town meeting on March 19, 1935, a permanent Rec-

reation Committee was appointed and \$900 appropriated for the operation of two playgrounds during the summer.

Recreation and the Good Life

(Continued from page 436)

That is the precise object of this division with which I am now concerned. I beg of you to be patient about it. Politics interferes; routine interferes; the hostility of the press to this program interferes; the rising tide of reaction in this country interferes; and, last of all, there is the sobering realization that although all the economic indices tell us that the depression is over, its consequences will last for two generations. We have on our hands millions of defeated men and women. I have been seeing some of them during the past fortnight. At the end of the third year of unemployment and public relief the men begin to break; at the end of the fourth and fifth year the women begin to break, and now in America fine young men and young women who went to college during the boom days have been on relief for three and five years. They are breaking by the millions. We have a great task on our hands, and I beg of you to be patient with those of us who are trying in the best way we can to solve it through the awkward instruments of a great national political organization. I also beg of you to help us. There must be light for these people; there must be joy sometime ahead; it is incredible that Americans should stop at this point and that we should not all together strive to bring about in this country a renewal of the old America dream—a good life for everybody.

Recreation in Our Present Democracy

(Continued from page 439)

so long as there are large numbers of children who do not know green fields and just as many adults whose lives are spent in the unbroken routine and daily grind of the city worker and factory laborer. Liberty for what? Leisure for what? Chiefly to nurse a deep hatred for a social structure that condemns them to the meanest and barest existence. On the average our living standards are still vastly higher than those of any other country, but we must see to it that the future holds out definite hopes especially to all under-privileged citizens of further improvement not only in material ways but especially in

those amenities with which we are concerned and which are reflected by the inner rather than the outer life. Nor have we the excuse that it takes huge sums of money to bring the light of joyous activities into such communities. What it takes mostly is understanding and careful organization and, above all these, a sense of mutual responsibility and justice.

With such social problems to be solved, it seems to me nothing short of monstrous that we are spending huge sums on national organizations to make us all culture conscious by giving us theaters by the dozen and mural frescoes by the mile. Such procedure is like that of a doctor who wants to cure a gangrenous leg with a sticking plaster. As if culture could ever be imposed in this manner with a surface application! What is art, what is true civilization except the reflection of the patterns of a well-integrated social structure? Unless we begin at the bottom to clean up, to purify and to strengthen that social structure, the desire for a truly cultivated existence in this country is just so much moonshine.

And that, my friends, is the reason why your work is now of such importance. Like no other organization which the nation boasts, you are concerned with the problem of bringing to thousands of localities the chance to get away from the dusty uniformity of uninspired living. Our organizations are a subtle instrument for meeting the rapid shift of interest and desires which is now going on in the public mind. Just because our efforts represent a recent addition to education and because our methods have not yet become fixed, we can respond more quickly and more satisfactorily to the inevitable social changes that lie before us. We can and must make ourselves an integral part of our local governments and thereby give new meanings and a new value to what government should do and be.

In this way, and in this alone, through the jealous maintenance of local independence, can the word "liberty" in America take on a new significance. Liberty is not a thing that was given us for all time to have and to hold. It has never in our history been so threatened as it is now. We are in danger of having the liberties of the present generation used—and cleverly used—to forge chains for our future. Security is being dangled before us as the real goal of existence, but no true liberal will ever be satisfied with security as the be-all and the end-all of life. A feeling of security in the sense of confidence in the efficiency

and justice of our social organization must exist if society is to function, but security bought at the price of liberty, as in communist and fascist countries, is paid for too dearly. Our function is that of helping to establish the sense of security and well-being without invading individual freedom. Then recreation becomes not a soporific, as it is among the Russians—something to help them forget their chains—nor yet a sugar-coating for military regimentation, as it is in Germany and Italy. With us, if only we are equal to our opportunities, recreation will respond more and more to the daily needs of a civilized people in a nation that is moving bravely and intelligently toward a liberal and a glorious destiny.

Making Leisure Time Count

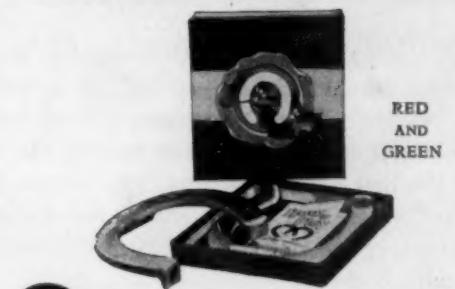
(Continued from page 442)

and communion with strangers; the student finds the flora and geologic structures for study; the artist finds beauty to be transcribed by brush, song or word; the younger generation finds swimming, hiking, fishing and other healthful pursuits.

While the recreation areas of Illinois attract hundreds of thousands of visitors in their leisure hours, they are destined to serve a second important purpose—that of preserving for posterity much of the rich historic background of the state and its people. Illinois' acres of parks are natural beauty spots. Canyons, gorges, caves, palisades, Indian mounds and great forests spread the entire length of the state. Our splendid system of highways and the modern automobile put these attractions almost at the door of every citizen.

Nature lovers will revel in the spring blossoming season; in the protected, shaded hollows with their cooling aid and moist ferns when the summer sun beats down; in the foliage turned a flaming color in the autumn, and in the glistening snows of winter.

Every convenience for the pleasure and enjoyment of visitors has been considered in developing our state parks. Trails in existence since the time of the red man, coursing through picturesque sections and connecting beauty spots, are marked that hikers may wander through and commune with nature. Shelters are placed in restful places along the paths and at the crest of hills and promontories where exceptional vistas unfold. A plentiful supply of good drinking water tested by state health authorities is provided. If you have time to linger in the state before departing for



GIVE PITCHING HORSESHOES IN THE Christmas Package

A gift all sport lovers will appreciate the year round. Packed in brightly colored boxes.—either in pairs as illustrated or in sets of four with stakes in sturdy wooden boxes. However packed—Diamond Official Pitching Horseshoes are winners in the preference of both amateur and professional players.

**DIAMOND
CALK HORSESHOE CO.**
4610 GRAND AVENUE
DULUTH, MINN.

your homes, I hope you will visit our state parks, as well as the parks of our cities, and see what Illinois is doing in this phase of furthering an effective recreation program for its people.

Illinois is indeed fortunate in having the opportunity to be host to you men and women who are aiming high and serving devotedly in molding the characters of present and future generations. I pledge you that Illinois will enthusiastically cooperate in the great purposes which the members of the National Recreation Association is sponsoring in the interest and welfare of all the people.

Recreation and Wholesome Living

(Continued from page 443)

sculpture, drama, literature, interior decorating; handcrafts of all descriptions and many activities are included in this phase of the work.

At present children are making their own musical instruments and expressing great enthusiasm in making toy airplanes.

And again, you know, the activities of the out-of-doors such as the health-giving exercises of

tennis, golf, hiking, boating, swimming fishing, etc.

Many can have these privileges right at hand, but a vast number of us need help in obtaining them. So the National Recreation Association stresses the training of men and women who are taught the best way of gaining these advantages by means of the playground and group activities in churches, clubs, various municipal societies and community houses.

From all these avenues open to us, each can discover his niche and find in life a new incentive. In being happy ourselves we can brighten the lives of others and follow Christ's teaching of brotherhood and gracious living.

Welcome to the Recreation Congress

(Continued from page 444)

velop his muscles and develop his mind, not only in school, but in these recreation centers, in order that he may have a clean mind and healthy body. I know you are doing all of that, and I want particularly to thank those in our city who are using their energy in that direction. I know they are really energetic and I know that they enjoy the work. I know the boys in the South Park District, when I was there, had just as much fun out of this as the little boys themselves.

We of Chicago are rather proud of our park system, not because of its beauty, not because of its drives, but because of the good it has done in the various communities, teaching the boys and girls that this is a great country in which to live. The city government of Chicago maintains thirty-nine supervised playgrounds. The Board of Education operates sixty-one playgrounds. The Park District, including all of the parks, operates in the county ninety-eight recreation buildings as well as one hundred twenty-eight parks. There are sixty square miles of forest preserves in and around Chicago.

The private agencies are also doing wonderful work—the Young Men's Christian Association, the Catholic Youth Organization, the Young Men's Hebrew Association, Young Women's Christian Association, Chicago Boys' Club, and many other boys' and girls' clubs. Chicago is really feeling the necessity for taking care of our boys and girls in other ways rather than ordered education.

It is mighty nice to see such men as Dr. Finley and these men on the platform here tonight interested in the development of the youngsters of

the country. It is wonderful to know that we have in this country of ours men who will give up their time, men who take pleasure in giving up their time, for the youngsters of the country, the future citizens of our great land.

I want to say to you tonight that we are happy to know that you are doing this, and we are happy that you have come here to Chicago. We hope that while you are here you will have a pleasant time. I know the people connected with the Park District of the City of Chicago will make every effort to see that you do enjoy yourselves. I hope that you will come back.

We want to thank you for holding this Congress here because while we don't feel that the numbers have done so much good, or so much money may be left in town, we think that it is a great thing for the morale of the city in building up its youngsters, and it is a great honor for me to have the privilege of talking to you here tonight.

The Spirit of Joy in Athletics

(Continued from page 451)

haps he will tune in and connect up with the power station."

When those boys went out on the field that night to play, the coach, who was rather a hard-headed, driving sort, said to them, "Put on your fighting faces." Then he turned to his assistant and said, "Those eight fellows going out there together are licked before they start. They look just as peaceful as a bunch of cows going out to chew the grass. I just can't get any fight into them tonight. They are going out just as peaceful as if all they were going to do was have some fun." Those eight fellows played with a power that no McAllester team had ever shown before; they played with perfect co-ordination, each man in his right place; one threw a pass and another seemed to catch it over his shoulder without hardly looking back.

I believe that there is a joy, the greatest joy I have known, in the rhythm of life, if we can only contact it and let it speak joyously through us like the leader of our singing tonight. All the rhythm in our playing should be like that—almost music. We should step out of ourselves and put our whole beings, for once, into anything that we are doing. Thomas A. Edison knew the secret of putting his whole being into what he was doing and his work was joyous to him.

And there is a joy in team work where you are all playing each as a part of the other; and there is joy in stepping outside of yourself and letting the universal in you contact the universal out there, and to feel like that little electric motor that was put into a contest once with a great locomotive. They pressed together and the signal was given. The wheels of the great locomotive began to go around and smoke puffed out, but that little bit of a motor slowly began to push it back. The old engineer, who belonged to the old school, hated to give in. He leaned out and said, "We could lick you, little cuss, but we can't lick the power up there in the hills."

We don't have to be philosophical or spiritual about it, but the power of this rhythm and the joy of life is the little message I would like to bring to you. I would like to leave it with you because each one, in his own way, I know can carry out some of those things and has experienced them perhaps more than I have. But when I came to let go of athletics I didn't let go of the things that athletics brought me, and I only wish that we had playgrounds now for older folks to go out and play the game.

What the Schools Can Do to Prepare Children for the New Frontiers in Recreation

(Continued from page 455)

the frontiers of leisure time have come upon us rapidly and it is too much to expect that schools everywhere are quite ready to rise to the occasion. In a city recently studied by the Office of Education, forty of its fifty elementary schools had a playground space below the accepted minimum requirements. This city is hardly an exception. We must bear in mind, however, that most of these schools were built at least a quarter or a half century ago when interest in play as an educational asset was correspondingly small. In many communities the needs for play of the rank and file of pupils are slighted for the exploitation of those of superior athletic prowess. In too many schools music and art are still looked upon as non-essentials. Nevertheless, all things considered, we are making great progress.

We may not quite measure up to our opportunities, but we are no longer afraid to encourage play both of mind and of body. We not only encourage it but we develop it and direct it. Whether it be for batting a ball,

Magazines and Pamphlets

Recently Received Containing Articles of Interest to the Recreation Worker

MAGAZINES

The National Parent-Teacher Magazine, November 1935
A Game Room for the Family, by Florence B. Terhune

Parents' Magazine, November 1935
What Art May Mean to a Child, by Florence Cane
Young Ideas in Toys, by M. Ellen Houseman
Family Fun, by Elizabeth King

Mind and Body, October 1935
Outdoor Hobbies, by Barbara Ellen Joy and Virginia Anderton Lee

Junior-Senior High School Clearing House, November 1935
An Overview of the Civilian Conservation Corps, by John W. Studebaker
Educational Activities in the CCC Camps, by Howard W. Oxley

The European Work-Camp Movement, by Kenneth Holland
Social Implications of the CCC, by Arthur J. Todd
What the CCC Might Have Been, by John M. Brewer

The Camping Magazine, November 1935
Camp Life and the Home—A Co-partnership, by Lela Pinkham
Factors Involved in Developing an Organized Camp, by Fay Welch
Practical Approaches to Nature Study, by Albert Van S. Pulling
Games and Contests for Horseback Riding, by Bernard S. Mason

Rural America, October 1935
Rural Arts in the United States, by W. H. Stacy

The Bookshelf, December 1935
Caroling Christmas Plays, by Marion Peabody
Father-Mother-Daughter Christmas Party, by Betty J. Lyle

The Journal of Health and Physical Education, November 1935
The Recreational Program in a Penal Institution, by P. S. Cleland
The Increasing Popularity of Lacrosse for Girls, by Martha Gable
A Survey of the Social Dance in America, by Lucile Marsh
Methods in Teaching Basketball Skills, by H. C. Carlson, M.D.
Mixer Dances, by H. D. Edgren

The American City, November 1935
Contributions of the Emergencies to Recreation Progress, by Josephine Randall
Boston Goes in for Wading Pools
"Children of the Shadows" Get Twelve Acres of Open Space

The Record, December 1935
Let's Make Our Games, by Elizabeth Price

PAMPHLETS

Official Rules Book—Florida Shuffleboard Association
The Brice Printing Co., Inc., Lake Wales, Florida.
Price \$.25

18th Annual Report of the Flint, Mich., Community Music Association, 1934-1935

10th Annual Report of the Department of Recreation of Hamtramck, Mich., 1934-1935

Fifty-second Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Minneapolis, 1934

Aids to Your Christmas Celebration

- If you are not familiar with **The Christmas Book**, send for a copy now. It contains

A Devonshire Christmas

(a celebration for Merrie England)

A Christmas Frolic

The Saint George Play

The Perfect Gift (a pageant)

A Christmas Carnival in Carols and Pantomimes

Stories of the Christmas Carols

A Christmas Kaleidoscope

(introducing a large number of children in folk dancing)

List of Christmas Plays and Pageants

List of Christmas Music

Price \$50

And order now your Christmas carol sheets containing the words of ten favorite carols. (\$80 per hundred)

National Recreation Association
315 Fourth Avenue . . New York City

modeling an airplane, writing a poem, painting a picture or producing a symphony, our schools are endeavoring to furnish opportunity for play, to develop appreciation of play and to encourage latent talent for play. We have the vision and we are in a fair way to furnish our pupils an adequate introduction to the playing fields of the larger life made possible by growing leisure, a leisure which the recreational activities taught in our schools have, themselves, helped to create.

Now That Winter's Come!

(Continued from page 458)

banks it should be pushed as close to the edge as possible so as not to cut down the skating area too much. In light snowfalls snow can be pushed by the trucks across the width of the skating area.

In practical tests of the strength of ice it has been found that four inches of black ice will hold cavalry and light guns. Five inches will hold a Ford truck weighted with sand and will also be safe for public skating. If there is any snow ice mixed in, six inches in all will be sufficient to hold a truck for cleaning purposes. On small ponds,

not so deep as to present any danger of drowning, and where hand scrapers might be used, it will be safe to skate on from three to four inches of ice. On ponds deeper than three feet, four inches will be safe when supervised so that crowds will not gather at any one spot.

Life saving equipment consisting of a ladder and rope should always be at hand where there is skating.

Where hockey rinks are to be made, the rinks should be oblong, 200 feet long and 85 feet wide with goal posts placed 10 feet in from the ends, making them 180 feet from one goal to the other. The boards around the rink should be three feet high to confine the play within the rink and be high enough so that players will not have a leg broken by being pushed over them. If the boards cannot be put in three feet high, a two inch plank 10 inches high can be used, as player can easily jump over these boards without being hurt. Such rinks are used in playgrounds where there are several of them. Where only one rink is built, it should be three feet high.

Repairing Holes and Cracks in the Ice

Small cracks in the ice can be best filled by pouring hot water in them. The hot water will combine with the body of the ice and freeze solid. For wider cracks it may be necessary to put in a mixture of snow and water, permitting this to freeze and then putting in hot water. If hot water is not available, cold water can be used, and it would be best to do the work when the temperature is not far under freezing. Holes in the ice can be patched with a mixture of snow and water. Flooding in temperatures around zero or below is very likely to crack the surface of the ice and cause pieces to split out.

The Dust Problem on the Playground

(Continued from page 460)

3. No objectionable odor was noticed or reported.
4. The compound does not stain or cling. The school has a white maple floor not over fifty feet from the playground gate. No staining or discoloring was noted on this floor.
5. When purchased in drums the cost is about the same as calcium chloride. When purchased in tank cars the cost is considerably less.
6. Quick absorption was shown by the fact that the playgrounds were used the day of application.
7. No complaints have been made of injury to clothing or aggravation of skin abrasions.

The results of this investigation and the appearance of the ground were so satisfactory that the Recreation Department decided to treat their worst offenders from a dust standpoint, and a total of eight playgrounds have received this compound. The Board of Education has also treated three additional playgrounds. The results have been gratifying in all cases, but due to the nature of the soil and to varying rates of application per square yard, some have been more satisfactory than others.

Preparation of the Ground

The preparation of the ground depends to a considerable extent on the nature of the soil. The first ground treated was of a clay type with a hard crust. This ground was scarified to create a dust or fine soil before the treatment and immediately after was rolled. In subsequent treatment of other grounds rolling was omitted, and in the majority of cases the scarifying also. In sandy soil this works fairly well but in clay soil the ground should be scarified for immediate absorption and to prevent draining to the low spots where it lies for a period and forms dark spots when finally absorbed. The compound can be applied at any time when the ground is not too wet. Best results are obtained, however, when the ground is in a slightly damp condition, the loose material drying rapidly when scarified. The application of the material is simple. On small grounds application can be made by hand sprinkling cans, while on large grounds a sprinkling truck equipped with power pump can be used for even and economical distribution.

Sani-Soil-Set is a compound of a special petroleum base and chemicals with decided germicidal properties. Special consideration was given the preparation to provide an odorless and stainless product which obviously would be required for playgrounds. The compound has little cementive quality and tends to prevent formation of a hard surface. This is desirable on a playground used for rough and tumble games. The dust allaying effect is accomplished by the action of the compound in adhering to and weighing down the dust particles. Extremely low volatility of the compound and its insolubility in water are responsible for the lasting effect.

It is generally recognized that dust may induce pulmonary or bronchial diseases and that it is a germ carrying agent. Any dust allayer is therefore of benefit from a health standpoint. Sani-

Soil-Set, however, possesses an additional advantage in that it is by its nature toxic to germs, and this property has been enhanced by the addition of a special material.

Research work is continuing on this subject but the writer feels, in view of the present results, that a vexing problem has now been solved in an inexpensive and sanitary manner.

Some Joys and Problems of Christmas Carolers

(Continued from page 462)

ed about five o'clock. With the early start and the district arrangement, we were through by half past six. This gave us plenty of time so our evening needn't be spoiled by hurry.

8. No more than two songs were sung in any home. The local newspaper always announced the caroling a week or so before Christmas. It was explained that the girls had other Christmas Eve activities and only one song could be sung at each home except in unusual cases, and then a second might be sung.

9. Only three different songs were sung. The girls chose three favorites and learned them. This removed all necessity for copies or flashlights. The singing was more spontaneous and enjoyable, too, when we didn't have to keep our eyes on a copy or stand huddled so three or four could see the same paper.

10. Treats could be accepted, but not donations of cash. The first time we divided according to districts, one group was given a dollar. Then the question arose whether the dollar should go into the general club fund or be used by the group for treats. It was used for treats because, after all, that group had the money in its own hands. But the sponsors foresaw that this might lead to a selfish desire to sing at the most well-to-do homes. Also, people would soon feel obligated to donate, and many of them could not well do so. This would spoil the joy we wanted to bring. So the write-up in the local paper always included a note to the effect that the girls did not want money. "The community during the year has shown its appreciation of the girls' work. This is their Christmas gift to the community." But it was funny to see how our pockets bulged with candy when we were through caroling!

11. Each year people were requested to report to one of the sponsors the names of shut-ins. This notice was published in the local paper. Then if

anyone was missed, the fault was not entirely the club's.

12. The chairman of the sponsors' association never went caroling. She stayed home to take care of phone calls. There was always some one who arrived late and found the gang gone. "What can I do?" "Let me get the list," the chairman would answer. "They were going to Knight's, then to Grigsby's and then to McGee's. You'd better go to Grigsby's and if you don't find them there go to McGee's; I'm sure you'll catch them before they get farther than that."

Each year a few minor changes were made in the general scheme, but these twelve points were followed year after year. The girls enjoyed caroling, so much so that groups often visited homes not on the lists just to add to the Christmas spirit. The carols became part of the regular Christmas festivities. People who were sick never felt entirely sorry to be sick, while the aged looked forward to the girls' visit as the kiddies to the visit of Santa Claus.

A young mother told me about Christmas Eve in her home. She was getting the children ready for the program at the church—curling hair, shining shoes, slipping on freshly-pressed clothes, and all the rest. Wondering how warmly they should be dressed, she stepped outside to look at the thermometer. Half a block away, at the home of a sick neighbor, a carol was started. "It came upon a midnight clear." Stepping inside, she called the children: "Come here." She hastily wrapped a blanket around the two and threw the door open. It was a perfect Christmas Eve—calm and still. The song could be heard distinctly.

"Peace on the earth, good will toward men"
From Heaven's all-gracious King.
The world in solemn stillness lay
To hear the angels sing."

"Mama, is it angels?" whispered little Betty. And her mother answered, "I'll tell you about them tomorrow. I think they're one kind of angel."

For A Merry Christmas

(Continued from page 463)

Shepherds, Shake Off Your Drowsy Sleep
Ring On, Christmas Bells
Silent Night
Sing We Noel
Three Kings of Orient
Wassail Song
While Shepherds Watched

"CHRISTMAS CAROLS," a collection of carols compiled by Angela Diller and Kate Stearns Page, G. Schirmer, Inc., 75¢.

FIVE CHRISTMAS CAROLS FROM DIFFERENT LANDS, 12¢.
G. Schirmer, Inc.

FIVE CAROLS OF OLD ENGLAND, Octavo 145, words and music. Carl Fischer, Inc., 56 Cooper Sq., New York, 15¢.

In Bethlehem	Christians Awake
Christmas Eve	The Golden Carol
The Shepherds' Watch	

EIGHT OLD ENGLISH CAROLS, 10¢. G. Schirmer, Inc.

FOUR NOELS OF NORMANDY, 10¢. G. Schirmer, Inc.

SIX OLD FRENCH CAROLS. In two pamphlets, each 8¢.
G. Schirmer, Inc.

FIVE BASQUE NOELS, Octavo 140. Arranged for four-part chorus, 12¢. Carl Fischer, Inc.

Here Comes Holly	The Christmas Tree Carol
Minstrel's Carol	The Shepherd's Song
The Seven Joys	

FOUR OLD FRENCH CAROLS, Octavo 779, words and music. The Boston Music Co., 116 Boylston St., Boston, Mass. 25¢.

At Midnight a Summons Came	
Bring a Torch, Jeannette, Isabella	
Sleep, Little Dove	
When at Christmas Christ Was Born	

FIVE OLD FRENCH CAROLS, Octavo 78, words and music. Carl Fischer, Inc., 12¢ (Arranged for four-part chorus. Can also be used as unison or two-part.)

Shepherds and Shepherdesses	
Oh, Sing Forevermore	
Ho, Awake	
O Holy Night	
Gloria	

FIVE RUSSIAN CAROLS, Octavo 93, words and music. (Arranged for four-part chorus) Carl Fischer, Inc., 12¢.

Christmas Bells	The Star
In a Manger	Glory to God
Adoration	

FIVE BOHEMIAN FOLK SONG CAROLS, Octavo 156, words and music. (Arranged for four-part chorus.) Carl Fischer, Inc., 15¢.

The Stars Are Shining	Ring Out, Ye Bells
Shepherds Rejoice	Glory to God
The Angel's Message	

CAROLS FROM THE OXFORD BOOK OF CAROLS—edited by Dearmer, Williams and Shaw. Carl Fischer, Inc. Over 150 carols from that collection can be purchased in separate leaflets containing the words and music, usually of two carols, at 6¢ per leaflet. The following are among the best for community singing, but there are many others equally suitable:

{ Wassail Song	{ St. Stephen
God Bless the Master of This House	Greensleeves
{ Boar's Head Carol	{ The Cradle
Make We Joy	In Dulci Jubilo
A Gallery Carol	
{ Yeoman's Carol	{ The Angel Gabriel
Coventry Carol	The Holly and the Ivy

NOTE: Additional music and drama material for the celebration of the Christmas season may be found in the Christmas Book published by the National Recreation Association at 50¢ a copy. It includes lists of octavo music for mixed, men's and women's voices.

New Publications in the Leisure Time Field

Tell Me a Birthday Story

By Carolyn Sherwin Bailey. Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York. \$2.00.

AS A BIRTHDAY GIFT to the children Miss Bailey, well known author of a number of books on story-telling, tells the stories of the childhood days of a number of "famous people, heroic people, historic people." "Some of these great persons," she says, "were born on your birthday. Many of them had the same birthday month as yours." This fact will add to the interest of the children as they read of the famous people who were born on their birthday.

Official Basketball Guide for Women and Girls, 1935-36

Edited by Committee on Women's Basketball, Women's Rules and Editorial Committee of the Women's Athletic Section, A.P.E.A. Spalding's Athletic Library. No. 17R. \$25.

A NEW FEATURE of the 1935-1936 official rules is a set of experimental rules drawn up with the idea of providing for the highly skilled and experienced player an opportunity to develop a little faster game by an extension of her territory and privileges. This revised edition also contains a number of new articles which will be of interest.

Let's Play!

Compiled by Pauline Reynolds. The Farmer's Wife, St. Paul, Minnesota. \$25.

GAMES FOR FAMILIES, for parties, for small groups and large, for playing indoors and outdoors, are all contained in this new 64 page book which offers directions for over 150 games and activities. Special emphasis is laid on recreation for typical farm families. Everything is included from puzzles to the most hilarious active games, and there is in addition a special section of ten of the best known folk dances with music.

Selected Books and Pictures for Young Children

Educational Playthings, Inc., New York. \$.50.

HERE IS A BOOKLET for parents, teachers and others who are interested in books for young children. It makes no pretense of being an inclusive list but is a selective one presenting many of the best books of each type. As far as possible the books are listed under broad headings which have to do with children's interest. "We are

beginning to realize," states the introduction, "that we should not buy merely 'a book for a six year old child' but a 'book that fits the child's age, experience, interests and environment.'" An interesting section of the booklet is that having to do with selected pictures for young children with a valuable introductory statement under the title "A Child's Introduction to Pictures" pointing out bases of choice.

Indoor Games and Fun

By Sid G. Hedges. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. \$1.25.

THIS BOOK begins where an earlier publication of the author, *Indoor and Community Games*, leaves off. It includes more than 150 fresh games, both quiet and active, original party plans, draught and checker boards, hints on such varied activities as billiards, tumbling, self-defense, punch ball, and Indian club work, table tennis and bagatelle. There are plenty of activities here for party planners.

Friends and Fiddlers

By Catherine Drinker Bowen. Little, Brown and Company, Boston. \$2.00.

ONE NEED NOT be a musician to appreciate and enjoy this delightful, gay book describing the joy, comedy and desperation of a musical life! Into it enters the human equation in music—amateur quartets, fiddlers, wild-eyed cellists, wives who play violas and children who bang the box. Here is a book well worth reading if you would understand something of the "why" of musicians and the power music yields in life!

Recreational Development in the National Forests

By Kenneth O. Maughan. Technical Publication No. 45. New York State College of Forestry, Syracuse, New York. \$.75.

WITH THE GROWING interest in our national forests and their recreational uses, Mr. Maughan's booklet comes as a timely contribution. He presents in it the results of a study of the present recreational use of the national forests and a suggested plan for future development, together with a recreational management plan for the Wasatch National Forest in Utah. Not the least valuable part of the study is the bibliography. There is also an interesting section containing comments on recreation within the national forests made by the forest supervisors.

Athletic Activities for Women and Girls

Spalding's Athletic Library. No. 115R. \$25.

This year's edition of the Athletic Handbook contains the following sections: Athletic Games; Archery, Golf, Tennis; Volley Ball; Intramural Tournaments; Track and Field. The unusually large number of articles on the various sports make this edition particularly valuable. The book should be in the hands of every recreation worker who is planning activities for girls and women.

A Manual for Instructors in Civilian Conservation Corps Camps

Prepared by the Vocational Division, United States Office of Education. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. \$10.

This manual has to do with the responsibilities of camp instructors who are concerned with the educational program of CCC camps and methods and devices for efficient teaching. Detailed suggestions are given for teaching a lesson, for teaching learners to think, and for planning for efficiency in teaching. The final chapter has to do with success factors of an educational program. The Vocational Division has prepared manuscripts for sixteen publications which will be issued within the next few months.

"Kit" 38.

Edited by Lynn and Katherine Rohrbough. Published by Lynn Rohrbough, Delaware, Ohio. \$25.

In this issue of the "Kit" Mr. Rohrbough announces that in future numbers it is desired to include permanently valuable ideas rather than entertainment of passing interest. He invites all who have found satisfaction in the fine arts, crafts, folk games and dances, and nature hobbies to share them through the "Kit." This issue has an interesting section on "Guideposts to the Use of Leisure" in which Katherine Rohrbough discusses values in leisure activities. There are a number of international games, some group games and stunts, and a song sheet insert.

The Potomac Trail Book

By Robert Shostock. Hiking Editor, *The Washington Post*, Washington, D. C. \$50.

This guide to the trails of the upper Potomac Valley is an attempt to meet the pressing need for a guide for hikers, naturalists, and the thousands of office-ridden Washingtonians and visitors who enjoy tramps afield on week-ends. Practical information is given regarding the accessibility of the trails by street car, bus, automobile and canoe, and a great deal of data is presented about places of historic and scenic interest.

Art

By Elizabeth Robertson, National Chairman, Art, National Congress of Parents and Teachers. Published by National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 1201 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington, D. C. \$05.

In this pamphlet Miss Robertson has given us helpful suggestions for a number of hobbies under the classifications, "Doing Things," "Creating Things," "Collecting Things," and "Learning Things." A bibliography is included.

Handbook of Educational Work-and-Play Materials For the Mothers and Teachers of Young Children

Educational Playthings, Inc., 20 East 69th Street, New York. \$35.

Every mother or leader in activities for small children will find this catalogue a fascinating publication. Not only is the play material listed, but general information on the various types of material is given and their values are pointed out.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF MARCH 3, 1933, OF RECREATION, published monthly at New York, N. Y., for October 1, 1935.

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.
COUNTY OF NEW YORK. }

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid personally appeared H. S. Braucher, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor of *RECREATION*, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher: National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Editor: H. S. Braucher, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Managing Editor: Abbie Condit, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Business Manager: Arthur Williams, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one percent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.)

National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Mrs. Edward W. Biddle, Carlisle, Pa.; William Butterworth, Moline, Ill.; Clarence M. Clark, Philadelphia, Pa.; Henry L. Corbett, Portland, Ore.; Mrs. Arthur G. Cummer, Jacksonville, Fla.; F. Trubee Davison, Locust Valley, L. I., N. Y.; Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, West Orange, N. J.; John H. Finley, New York, N. Y.; Robert Garrett, Baltimore, Md.; Austin E. Griffiths, Seattle, Wash.; Charles Hayden, New York, N. Y.; Mrs. Charles V. Hickox, Michigan City, Ind.; Mrs. Francis deLacy Hyde, Plainfield, N. J.; Gustavus T. Kirby, New York, N. Y.; H. McK. Landon, Indianapolis, Ind.; Mrs. Charles D. Lanier, Greenwich, Conn.; Robert Lassiter, Charlotte, N. C.; Joseph Lee, Boston, Mass.; Edward E. Loomis, New York, N. Y.; J. H. McCurdy, Springfield, Mass.; Otto T. Mallory, Philadelphia, Pa.; Walter A. May, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Carl E. Milliken, Augusta, Me.; Mrs. Ogden L. Mills, Woodbury, N. Y.; Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., Washington, D. C.; J. C. Walsh, New York, N. Y.; Frederick M. Warburg, New York, N. Y.; John G. Winant, Concord, N. H.; Mrs. William H. Woodin, Jr., Tucson, Ariz.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers, during the months preceding the date shown above is (This information is required from daily publications only.)

H. S. BRAUCHER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26th day of September, 1935.

[SEAL.]

MIRIAM DOCHTERMANN,
Notary Public, Nassau County.

Nassau County Clerk's No. 2065. Certificate Filed in New York County. Clerk's No. 664. Register's No. 6 D 410. My commission expires March 30, 1936.

Can You Answer These Questions?

- When is life good? What victories have thus far been won in the fight for the richer life? What type of personality will be able to live most happily in the new world that is coming?

See pages 431 - 436

- What are the advantages to the recreation movement in functioning in a relatively small field? In maintaining its local autonomy? Why is recreation of such vital importance at the present time?

See pages 437 - 439

- Describe some of the services of the National Recreation Association to the government. What has been the policy of the Association with reference to such services?

See page 440

- List some of the values of recreation and indicate why it is of such great importance today. What is the function of leadership in relation to the recreation movement?

See pages 441 - 442

- What do state parks have to offer to citizens of Illinois? What are some of the advantages the state and municipal parks offer those visiting them?

See page 442

- What is the present-day responsibility of the recreation movement to the boys and girls of America? How is Chicago meeting the problem?

See page 444

- What are the national forests doing to promote recreation? What is the policy of the federal government toward the preservation of primitive areas? How are local governments being served by federal planning for national forests?

See pages 445 - 448

- How does rhythm enter into the athletic program? Name four elements of joy to be derived from play on the athletic field. Give instances showing how it can affect the character of the individual.

See pages 449 - 451

- Trace the change which has come about in the school's attitude toward play since Colonial days? What part has legislation played in the development of school recreation? What is the present responsibility of the school toward the recreation program?

See pages 452 - 455

- What facilities are important for a successful winter sports program? How may artificial skating rinks be created? What is the best method of caring for ice?

See pages 456 - 458

- What are some of the difficulties created by the dust problem on the playground? How have the problems been solved in one community?

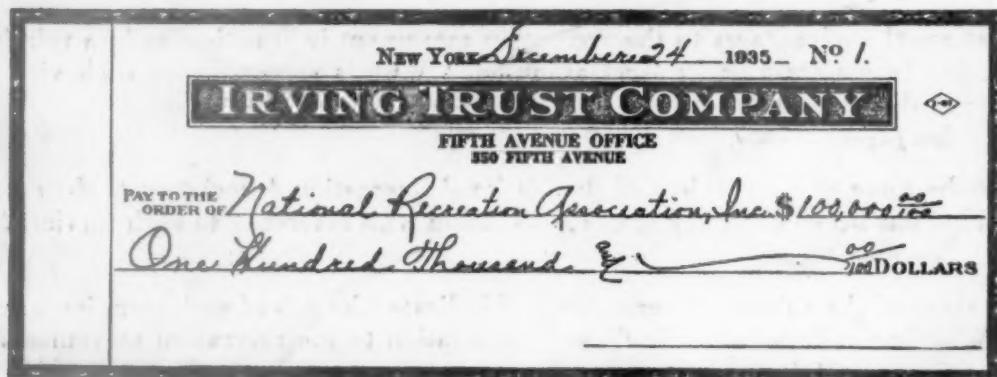
See pages 459 - 460

- Outline a plan for conducting a Christmas caroling program. What are some of the difficulties to be guarded against?

See pages 461 - 462

Ready to use

WHO WILL SIGN THIS CHECK?



A Christmas gift to the children of our country.

IRVING TRUST COMPANY

New York City Offices

MANHATTAN

One Wall Street

Empire State Building

150 William Street

42nd Street at Park Avenue

Woolworth Building

Park Avenue at 46th Street

Fifth Avenue at 21st Street

49th Street at Seventh Avenue

BRONX

Third Avenue at 148th Street

BROOKLYN

Flatbush Avenue at Linden Boulevard